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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 48 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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# LIAQUAT SMELLS A THREAT IN NEHRU'S WORDS

## PAKISTAN "READY" FOR ANYTHING

## Joint Tour Of Bengal Can Achieve Little

KARACHI, February 27, (PTI-Reuter).

PAKISTAN'S PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY THAT HE CONSTRUED AS A "THREAT" PANDIT NEHRU'S RECENT STATEMENT THAT IF THE "NO WAR" DECLARATION PROPOSALS THAT HAD BEEN MADE BY INDIA WERE NOT AGREED TO BY PAKISTAN, INDIA WOULD HAVE TO ADOPT OTHER METHODS

**To a correspondent who suggested that this might not necessarily mean war, but recourse to some other peaceful methods, Mr. Khan replied: "I certainly think it is a threat."**

Mr. Khan said that his Government's policy towards India was live and let live, "but if India wants war, she will find us fully prepared." In a reference to Pakistan's attitude towards minorities he said: "The protection of all nationals of Pakistan irrespective of their caste or creed is the first duty of the Government."

All displaced persons in Dacca had now returned to their homes, added Mr. Khan, with the exception of 2,500 who still remained to be rehabilitated.

Mr. Khan said the suggestions made to him by the Indian Prime Minister for the appointment of a fact finding commission and for a joint tour of the areas of the two Bengals by the two Prime Ministers "though plausible enough, could achieve little."

He added: "My my own proposal was, and remains, that the two Governments should make public announcements making themselves responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of these members of the minority communities who have suffered during the disturbances."

In reply to a question, the Pakistan Prime Minister said that the Indian Government had asked the Pakistan Government for the appointment of one or two more Deputy High Commissioners of India in East Pakistan. A similar proposal for West Bengal was under the consideration of the Pakistan Government, he told a correspondent.

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An explosion wrecked part of the Greek Army broadcasting station in Athens Monday. The cause was not immediately known.

## READY TO FIGHT AGGRESSOR

### Khan's Pledge

### CRITICS OF STATE NOT DISLOYAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE 65-year-old leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Assembly, Mr. A. A. Khan, a former Muslim Leaguer, declared in the Assembly today that if any foreign power whatsoever dared to invade India, he would be the first to volunteer for the army in order to resist aggression against the Motherland.

Mr. Khan stated that supporting or criticising Government had nothing to do with loyalty to the State. It was confusing the issue to say that those who opposed the Government of the day were not loyal to the State.

He continued: "We, the members of the Opposition, shall continue to support the Government when it is in the right and to oppose it and criticise it when we think it is in the wrong. But our opposition to and criticism of the Government should not be made the excuse for casting reflections on our loyalty to the State.

"I state, with all the sense of responsibility at my command, that we are citizens of India, not merely by birth but also by choice. If any foreign power whatsoever dare to invade India, I shall be the first to volunteer for the Army in order to resist aggression and protect and preserve the freedom of the Motherland."

Mr. Khan made this statement when he was opposing the first reading of the Public Security Measures Act (Amendment) Bill, in the Assembly

## Labour's Lead Reduced

### LATEST PARTY POSITIONS

LONDON, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter).

THE labour Party's narrow overall majority in Britain's new Houseof Commons was clipped down to seven today with Opposition Conservative and Liberal wins in three delayed north scotland polls.

The state of the parties stood tonight at: Labour 315; Conservatives 296; Liberals 9, Irish Nationalists two; Independent Liberals one.

Including today's results, the main parties have received the following votes:

Labour: 13,248,957.
Conservative: 12,450,403 and
Liberal: 2,634,482.

Prime Minister Attlee summoned senior Cabinet Ministers today to discuss immediate strategy following the Socialist Party's narrow general election victory.

Mr. Hector McNeil, Foreign Secretary and Ernest Bevin's Main Deputy, may become Britain's Colonial Secretary, it was learned from a usually reliable source today.

## U. S. SHIP IS BOMBED

### Incident Off Tsingtao

TOKYO, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter).

A UNITED STATES LINES ship, Pioneer Dale, 8,218 tons was today bombed by an unidentified plane on the approaches to Tsingtao on the Shantung peninsula, formerly the base of U. S. naval forces in China.

At least one bomb was dropped a ship's length astern. A Japanese radio at Nagasaki picked up a message from the freighter reporting one member of the crew had been slightly injured and the vessel was making for the open sea.

The Pioneer Dale, on a voyage from Manila to Hong Kong was due at Kobe on March 3.

The ships agents here said they believed the vessel was attacked by Nationalist bombers.

### Freighter Bombed

WASHINGTON: The State Department said today it had received a report that the United States freighter Flying Clipper, had been bombed and strafed by aircraft in Tsingtao harbour, today.

The Flying Clipper is a ship of 8,192 tons and is owned by the Isbrandtsen Company Incorporated of New York.

Mr. Michael McDermott, State Department spokesman, said the report was cabled by the Master of the Flying Clipper.

Mr. McDermott said he knew nothing of a report that the United States Lines vessel Pioneer Dale had been bombed off Tsingtao today. "If it was bombed I presume both ships were in the harbour at the same time", he said.

## DACOITS CLASH WITH VILLAGERS

### Four Killed: 25 Injured

AMBALA, Feb. 27, (PTI): Four persons were killed and 25 injured when a gang of dacoits opened fire from a sten gun in the course of a clash with the villagers of Sikri, in Karnal District last week, a report received here today said. One dacoit was also found dead on the scene of the incident.

It was stated that nine armed men raided a house in the village but the villagers foiled their attempt by putting up resistance. They succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits.

After beating a hasty retreat, the dacoits found one of their companion missing. In an effort to rescue him, the dacoits returned to the village and taking up position fired from a sten gun. Four villagers were killed on the spot and 25 injured. The gang is still at large. The police are investigating.

## CENTRAL BODY FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

### Plan To Obtain Maximum Efficiency Suggested

NEW DELHI, February 27, (PTI).

THE thirteenth meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee which began here today considered the establishment of a central sugar organisation to deal with problems of cane and sugar.

Sardar Datar Singh, President, exphasised the urgent need for the industry to be able to meet the demands for sugar in full at cheap and world-parity prices.

He thought it would be possible for the industry to prevent an undue soaring of prices in future with a properly planned progamme and determined effort.

The installed capacity of the Indian sugar mills was estimated at about 1.4 million tons per annum, while the present target of production was only 1.1 to 1.2 million tons. With the present equipment, therefore, the industry should be capable of securing this production, he said.

Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha, Vice-President, commending the idea of setting up a central sugar organisation, said that the idea with which the industry got protection, namely, cheapening of prices, had not been realised. The price of the home product was now more than twice the world prices. In the past there had been more than one organisation to advise the Government on matters connected with the industry. For maximum efficiency, this position needed to be altered.

**BLUE-PRINT**

To do this objectively, Mr. Sinha said, a Governing Body of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee must be formed, fully vested with executive authority. It should be broadbased so as to ensure representation of various interests and should have a research and development section, a technological and industrial section, a marketing and distribution section and a policy and planning section.

"The present situation", he said, "demands that the industry should be planned on an all-India basis to place it on a safe foundation. In this connection, it will oe necessary to allocate it to each province its share and responsibility for contributing to production in the country and meeting the requirements in full. Such a blue-print should receive top priority".

The Committee will include its session to-morrow.

**Ambassador's Credentials**

H. E. the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Loy W. Henderson presenting his credentials to Dr. Rajendra Prasad President of the Republic at Government House on February 24

## Calcutta Continues To Be Peaceful

### SOLITARY INCIDENT IN HOWRAH

CALCUTTA February 27, (PTI).

CALCUTTA was peaceful today. There was, however, an incident at Howrah station resulting in some persons being injured. (UPI reported that two died in an incident in Howrah in the morning, while about a dozen injured people were removed to hospital.)

It is stated that some through trains were diverted from Sealdah to Howrah for better facilities for passengers. On the arrival of one of these trains there was some excitment arising out of rumours and in the confusion that prevailed several were assaulted, twelve being injured.

Several arrests were made and the situation was soon brought under control.

According to a report received here tonight, except for a few cases of arson in abandoned huts and one case of looting, the situation in Burdwan town was peaceful today. The District Magistrate, however, imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew within the municipal area from 6 p.m. today to 6 a.m. tomorrow in view of the arson and looting that had taken place earlier in the day. Several persons were arrested in connection with the two days' incidents.

The situation in Jalpaiguri, the northern border town of the State, remained quiet today.

India's Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Santos Kumar Basu, arrived here today by air from Dacca, after visiting Chittagong and some other disturbed areas in East Bengal.

**REPORT TO ROY**

Dr. Sita Ram and Mr. Basu, who recently toured some of the disturbed areas in East Bengal and are now in Calcutta, met West Bengal's Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy and others this evening and discussed the entire position in East Bengal.

The PTI learns that the High Commissioner and his Deputy informed Dr. Roy that they had indisputable evidence that since the beginning of the trouble at Dacca on the 10th February, there have been innumerable cases of arson, loot and murder in different areas in East Bengal. The situation at present was, however, under control.

But the minority community there still felt panicky and most of them were very eager to come away from Pakistan as quickly as possible, in spite of any security arrangements which the East Bengal authorities had made for them. One difficulty, which the displaced persons were experiencing was that as many of them had lost all their belongings and also their houses, it was not possible for them to return to their old surroundings and be rehabilitated.

Dr. Sita Ram received a deputation on behalf of the East Bengal Minority Welfare Central Committee, when the latter appraised the High Commissioner with the situation in East Bengal.

The deputationists, who included the well-known scientist, Dr. Meghnad Saha, and Mrs. Leela Roy, urged Dr. Sita Ram for arranging speedy evacuation of the distressed people from East Bengal.

**RELIEF COMMISSIONER**

DACCA, Feb. 27 (UPI): A new post of a relief commissioner with wide powers for quick relief measures is likely to be created by the Government of East Bengal

Mr. N. M. Khan, Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong, has been tipped for the post, it is learnt.

Dr. P. C. Ghose, former Chief Minister of West Bengal, arrived here today. He was closeted with the provincial Premier for over an hour.

### SITUATION IN THE BENGALS

#### Prof. Ranga's Call

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27, (PTI): Prof N. G. Ranga member of the Congress Working Committee, said here today that both the Working Committee and the Union Government were fully aware of the seriousness of the situation in East and West Bengal and were anxious to overcome this unfortunate crisis at the earliest opportunity.

But for this, he emphasised, the cooperation of the people with the leaders was most needed.

### Hero Honoured

Brigadier Rajendra Singh, Chief of Staff, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, who has been posthumously awarded the Maha Vir Chakra for gallantry in action during the Kashmir operations.

## THE WAY TO DO IT

BOMBAY, Monday.

**Opening an Agricultural and Cattle Show at Salwadgaon, in Ahmednagar District, yesterday, Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Development, Government of Bombay paid glowing tributes to a local farmer, who had worked wonders in his fields by using the method of intensive cultivation. It is estimated that the yield of the plot on which he conducted his experiment would be in the neighbourhood of 30 bags per acre, whereas the average yield of non-irrigated land in Ahmednagar district is less than two bags per acre.**

## Morarji Flourishes A Grenade In Assembly

### EVIDENCE OF EMERGENCY IN BOMBAY STATE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A HAND-GRENADE was flourished in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today by the Home Minister adding theatricality to rhetoric. As if in justification of the Bill to amed the Public Security Measures Act, Mr. Morarji Desai said during the debate on its first reading: "One such can blow up this whole honourable House."

He immediately added, however, that the particular grenade which he was holding up had been made harmless. It was one of the six grenades seized by the police along with some machine-gun ammunition, when two men were arrested two days ago and their homes were searched.

After Mr. Desai's spirited reply to the debate, during which he tried to justify the Government's belief that there was an "emengency" in the State of Bombay demanding emergency measures, the Bill was read for the first time in the House.

Earlier, the Home Minister said that in view of the Preventive Detention Bill Bill passed by the Indian Parliament last Saturday, the provisions of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act for preventive detention had become null and void. The Minister, therefore, urged that the House should concentrate only on the rest of the provisions of the Bill.

Earlier:

The Speaker made it clear that any comment or arguments regarding the provisions which were already covered by the Central legislation, were irrelevant.

Resuming the debate on the first reading of the Bill, Mr. S. L. Karandikar said that the emergency which necessitated the enactment of the Public Security Measures Act in 1947, did not exist at present, and as such, the Act was uncalled for.

Mr. Karandikar said that the recent Legislation at the centre was "more sober and less repressive". The directive that at the time of detention specific grounds must be mentioned and that the detenu's case should come up for a judicial review before the Advisory Board within three months, were improvements on the Provincial Act.

**THE PRESS**

He advised the Government to drop all extraordinary Press Emergency Powers, and not wait for the centre to take an initiative in this matter also. The common law, he maintained, was quite enough to tackle persons who abused their journalistic powers and privileges in their writings. It was neither fair nor proper, he said, that the Press should become a "tame and subservient affair".

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Socialist opposing the Amending Bill, also stated that the emergency which engendered the Bill, no longer existed. The Act made no provision for the maintenance of an external person or his family. The Act, he said, was defective as it did not make the recommendations of the Advisory Board, mandatory, but recommendatory.

The Speaker, intervening, pointed out that this statement regarding the Advisory Board, was incorrect, as the powers of the Advisory Board, were

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 2)

## NOT STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC

### N.Y. Times On Indian Detention Act

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—The New York Times today commented on the Preventive Detention Act passed last Saturday by the Indian Parliament. The paper said that the Act by which "the Government receives the power of summary arrest and detention for one year in the interest of public safety" is an "emergency type of measure hardly in accord with the rise of a new democracy with high standards of idealism."

The Times also gave "advice" on the Kashmir dispute. It said that it was to the interest of India and Pakistan and of world peace to get the dispute settled quickly. The paper added that the U.N. Security Council should take action in the dispute, warning that "so long as the dispute continued, both Commonwealths would be impeded in their progress and there would be the continuing danger of a deadly breach between them."

### Indo-British Income Tax Talks End

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Talks at official level in New Delhi between representatives of the Government of India and the U. K. Income-tax delegation have concluded and both sides are reporting to their respective Governments, says a press note issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The U. K. Income-tax delegation consisting of three senior officers of the U. K. Board of Inland Revenue, Messrs. Verity, Morton and Strudwick arrived in Delhi on February 11, 1950, to resume negotiations which had commenced last August in connection with the conclusion of an agreement between India and the U. K. for avoidance of double income taxation.

The Government of India was represented in these talks by Shri K. R. K. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Shri P. C. Padhi, Chairman, Central Board of Revenue and Revenue and Shri Pyarelal Uppal, Secretary of the Board.

### Parallel League In Sind

KARACHI, Feb. 27 (PTI).—Pir Ilahi Baksh, former Premier of Sind disclosed at a press conference here today that he was running a parallel provincial Muslim League, as the existing Muslim League was "monopolised by Mr. Khuhro and his associates."

He said that he had complained to the Central League President that he was not getting any receipt books for the enrolment of the League's primary members, but nothing has been done so far.

## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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**SITUATION VACANT**

**Wanted a Gujarati knowng B.Sc.** Teacher, trained preferred, capable of teaching Physiology and Hygiene. See Principal, Esplanade High School, 160, Hornby Road, Fort. 1644

**Wanted—A graduate, specialised** in textiles chemistry, having a few years experience in bleaching and dyeing sections of Textile Mills for sale and demonstration of liquid chlorine and other chemicals in Bombay. Applicant must have his own residential arrangements in Bombay or suburb. Pay Rs. 275-25-600 inclusive of all allowances. Apply, giving age, education and experience, in own handwriting to D. C. M. Chemical Works, P. O. Box No. 211, Bombay. (7230)

**SITUATION WANTED**

**Young Graduate of 23 years, hav**ing more than 2 year's Clerical experience seeks immediate suitable job. Good references. Contact Box No. 1645 "Bombay Chronicle".

**ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE**

**For good house accommodation at** Matheran Rs. 600—900 from March to June. Apply to Jwala Bank Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. 1579

**EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

**Homoeopathy easily learnt. Best** postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore.

**Davar's College of Commerce—** Enrolments have commenced for General and Specialised Professional Diploma Examination Courses in Commerce for Certified Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, International or Chartered Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Also for easy rapid course of Gregg Shorthand. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write immediately for Prospectus, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1642

**LOANS & MORTGAGES**

**Loans Arranged on very easy** terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box No. 119, Baroda. 1638

**BUSINESS OFFERS**

**Exporters and Merchants interest**ed in Banyans may please contact Zenith Knitting Mills, P.O. Kuniyamuthur (Coimbatore). 1641

**FACTORY PROPERTY.**

**For Sale — Ready made Factory in** first class condition, suitable for any Industrial undertaking comprising over 24 bighas of land, adjacent to Railway Station within few miles of Calcutta. Contains extensive godowns, Manager's bungalow, Coolie lines, etc., etc. Private Railway lines and Sidings, Railway weighbridge, Power House complete with two Diesel Engines 300 H. P. Generators, etc., etc. Inspection can be arranged for bonafide interested parties. Apply Box No. 7191 "Bombay Chronicle".


## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Purshotam Pandurang Sumant will sell by Public Auction subject to the confirmation of the Official Assignee, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned four immovable properties (1) Worli Sea Face, (2) Chembur, (3) Cadell Road and (4) Manmad (Dist. Nasik) respectively subject the claim of the mortgagees M/s. Rajpatal Finance Corporation TO-DAY Tuesday 28th February, 1950, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their office situate at 120 Apollo Street, Fort.

The sales will come up for confirmation before the Official Assignee at his Office at High Court, Bombay on Friday, 3rd March, 1950, at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. 1—Right, title and interest of the Insolvent in all that Municipal Leasehold Land about 1866 sq. yds. at Worli Sea Face also known as Maulana Abul Gafar Road, bearing Plot No. 12 of Scheme No. 58, Worli Hill Estate.

LOT NO. 2—Right, title and interest of the Insolvent in all that land about 6609 sq. yds. bearing Plot Nos. 467 to 472 and 140 to 144 sub-scheme No. III at Chembur Garden Suburb.

LOT NO. 3—Right, title and interest of the Insolvent in all that piece of Pension and Tax vacant land on the East side of Cadell Road, about 6275 sq. yds. bearing Municipal G Ward No. 4465 (6) Street No. 825 B.

LOT NO. 4—Right, title and interest of the Insolvent in all that piece of land with the messuages [illegible] Veola Road, Taluka Nandgaon, Nasik, admeasuring [illegible] ft. bearing part of [illegible] lars and con- [illegible] to M/s [illegible] icitors for [illegible] Chambers, Fort [illegible] O.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA**

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1950, that day being a Public Holiday (HOLI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

C. W. MIDDLETON,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 23rd February, 1950. (7239)

**G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS**

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway Bombay V.T., will receive tenders upto 12 a.m. on 15-3-1950 on the prescribed Form for the disposal of 10,000 lbs. of Tea from the Railway Canteen Godown, Dadar, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained from the above office on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or by money order which amount is not refundable. (7245)

**THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE

INTIMATION having been received of the loss of Policy No. 64518 issued to Mr. Kanji Mulji Shah a duplicate policy will be issued to the assured unless objection is lodged with the INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD. at its head office in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay, within thirty days of this notice.

K. C. DESAI
General Manager.

Place Bombay.
Date 28-2-'50. (1643)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**
IN INSOLVENCY
NO. 78 OF 1948.

Re: BHAGWANLAL PREMJI WORAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Cintra Lodge, Pedder Road, Bombay, carrying on business at Princess Street, Bombay as Chemists under the name and style of Messrs. B. P. WORAH & CO., and also carrying on business as Commission Agent, Coal Merchant and Contractor at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—

..... A Debtor.

NOTICE

WITH REGARD to the advertisement given by the Undersigned and which appeared in the issue of The "Bombay Chronicle" the 24th instant, a further Notice is hereby given that the sealed covers in respect of the said offers will be received by the Undersigned till TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1950, instead of 1st March, 1950 and the said sealed covers will be opened in the Office of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1950, at 1-0 P.M. instead of on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1950, at 1-0 p.m.

G. G. MAHADEVIA
Official Assignee of Bombay
Official Assignee's Office
High Court,
Bombay, 27th February, 1950. (7241)

**HIGH COURT, BOMBAY**
O. O. C. J.
I. C. No. 281 of 1948

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the NEW IDEAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(in Liqn.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th day of March, 1950 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The claims should be made on an affidavit affirmed before an Officer of the Court empowered to administer Oaths and affixed with proper Court Fee Stamp.

Dated this 25th day of February 1950.

R. MATHALONE,
Official Liquidator.
The New Ideal Provident Insurance Co. Ltd. (In Liqdn.)
High Court Annexe, Bombay. (7242)

## AUCTION SALES

**IMPORTANT TO BOBBINS MFGRS.**

AUCTION SALE of Big lot of Kalam Head Wood of assorted sizes varying from 3 Ft. to 10 Ft. at the Plot of M/S Laxmichand Abbasbhai & CO. Mazgon Darukhana, Lakdi Bunder, on Thursday, 2-3-50 at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) under instruction from M/S Ahmed & Abdulla Co.

Terms: 25 p. c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of old furniture, including Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Cots, Chest of drawers etc. on Thursday, 2-3-50 at 11 a. m. (S.T.) at M.E.S. Yard, near Holiday Camp, Maud Lines, Colaba, under instructions from the C.R.I. E. Bombay.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

# PROHIBITION OFFICERS CONFER IN BOMBAY

## Chief Minister's Call For Sacrifices

BOMBAY, Monday.

**A momentous event in the city today was the inauguration of a full-blast conference of Excise and Prohibition Officers at the Secretariat in the morning—a prelude to Total Prohibition, which will come into force from April 6,—by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay.**

**With 38 days left for the advent of the Dry Era—the realisation of Mahatma Gandhi's dream, the fulfilment of the last wish of the Architect of India's Freedom,—Prohibition Officers from all parts of the State had been summoned for this final briefing, which will follow as a sequel to the deliberations of the conference, and the decisions thereat.**

**Mr. L. M. Patil, Excise and Prohibition Minister, presided.**

Inaugurating the conference Mr. Kher observed that Prohibition was a Social Reform aimed at the preservation of the resources of the masses and the improvement of their moral character and health. He added that if they succeeded in giving to the masses these benefits, all the sacrifices they would have to make to achieve Prohibition would be fully justified.

The Chief Minister said that the Government of Bombay had chosen April 6 next for the introduction of total Prohibition in the State and to utilise the National Week as a Prohibition Week, and added: "In order to make Prohibition a success, the greatest common measure of co-operation is required not only from the masses but also from the neighbouring States and all those whose duty it is to administer the Prohibition Act and to carry out enforcement and detection."

Mr. Kher described how the First Congress Government of the State and his present Government had marched towards the Goal of Total Prohibition and how inspite of all the hurdles that lay in their path, the Goal would be reached on that historic Day—April 6.

### STERN WARNING

Mr. Kher administered a stern warning to officers of the Excise and Police Departments, addicted to the "Evil" and said that the Government had passed orders that severe notice will be taken if the staff of this Departments are found indulging in Drink.

Continuing Mr. Kher said:—**"Prohibition has been tried in various European countries as a beneficial measures for the amelioration of the masses but had to be given up as the masses themselves have been averse to favour this measure and give up the habit of drink, either due to its necessity because of climatic conditions or the habit extending over long periods amongst the majority of them. In India the evil is confined mainly to a section of labour and backward classes and the two major religions also regard drink as a sin. The climate of the country also is not such as to encourage this habit.**

### FIRST IN PROHIBITION

"Article 47 of our Constitution provides that "the State shall endeavour to bring about Prohibition of the consumption, except for medical purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health." Our State will be the first to launch total Prohibition and since our country has attained the status of a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the advent of total Prohibition will be a matter of interest not only to us and our country but to other countries also and its progress will be watched keenly and zealously.

### UNANIMOUS SUPPORT

"In order to make Prohibition a success, the greatest common measure of co-operation is required not only from the masses but also from the neighbouring States and from all those whose duty it is to administer the Prohibition Act and to carry out enforcement and detection. The Prohibition Act has been passed unanimously by both the Houses of the Legislature showing that the masses whole-heartedly support it.

"The Government has introduced compulsory education, tenancy legislation and other measures beneficial to the masses and for their uplift but it has felt that the effects of such beneficial measures are likely to be vitiated unless the evil of drink is eradicated from among those who are addicted to it and replaced by other amenities and recreational activities of an ameliorative nature. The Provincial Prohibition Board, which was appointed in August 1947, has given importance to this view by providing Prohibition Committees and Prohibition Officers in each district, where recreation centres, kalapathak parties, powada parties etc. have been provided and it is worth noticing that where good social work has been done, progress has been more marked and the drink habit reduced to the minimum.

### SMUGGLING OF LIQUOR

**"The most serious difficulty that faces Prohibition is the problem of illicit smuggling and manufacture of liquor. Our State has a large coastal area and is surrounded by neighbouring States. Due to the integration of States, the problem of checking smuggling from independent States has, to a great extent, been solved and except for the Portuguese territory, with which full co-operation has yet be to be attained, the neighbouring States can now be expected to give us full support.**

**"As regards the smuggling of liquor from the coastal area, such smuggling is mainly of Portuguese liquor and liquor illicitly manufactured. To combat this evil, utmost vigilance and efficiency will be required from the preventive section and those whose duty it is to see that Prohibition is made a success.**

### VOLUNTEER GUARDS

"With illicit liquor in short supply and its total Prohibition, illicit manufacture of liquor is bound to increase and the Government realised that in addition to propaganda measures, it would be necessary to strengthen the Police and Excise staffs for this purpose and to obtain the support of non-officials by forming volunteer guards. Home Guards, with statutory powers and exercising the powers of Police Officers, were entrusted with this work and the work of enforcement and detection was made the responsibility of the Police Department. The transfer of this work was not intended to mean that the work of the Excise staff was not appreciated.

"The staff entrusted with the work of enforcement and detection has necesarily to exercise all the powers of a Police Officer and so instead of having two agencies having similar powers, the Government decided that it would lead to greater efficiency if the Police Department itself was entrusted with the work and the Excise staff-selected and transferred to that Department. The rest of the Excise staff could then function as Prohibition staff and ensure that all other necessary controls are exercised and abuses checked. It would also enable them more fully to associate with the recreational and propaganda activities, which are so necessry to make the policy a success.

### RECREATION CENTRES

"As most of you know, a Recreation Board has been set up by the Government to consider the measures necessary to meet the need for providing facilities for healthy recreation by way of entertainments, sport and such other substitutes to fill in the void caused by Prohibition. In order to guide the Board and co-ordinate all such work a Recreation Committee has been constituted by the Government. This Committee consists of the Hon. Ministers and Heads of Departments concerned and meets regularly. It has approved of the starting of Amenity Centres both in urban and rural areas, and accordingly a large number of such centres have been started.

### WARNING TO OFFICERS

**"The magnitude of the problem, the difficulties attending it and the opposition to be met from vested interests and those addicted to drink will make it all the more necessary for the Government officers entrusted with this work to show by their conduct and example, not merely that they carry out the orders of the Government but that they do not say or do anything which would give rise to an impression that they are not themselves implementing fully the policy of Prohibition. The Government has passed orders that severe notice will be taken if the staff of the Excise and Police Departments are found indulging in drink. Complaints are still being received that some police and excise staff drink. Our efforts toachieve total Prohibition is with the full co-operation of the public and if the feeling gathers ground that the staff and officers, whose duty it is to enforce Prohibition, do not sincerely carry out the policy or connive at offences, we shall loose the co-operation of the public on which we rely for the success of our Policy.**

### A WORD TO OFFICERS

"I find that already, in a number of cases, departmental action has had to be taken against the staff and that in some cases prosecutions have been launched. It has been a matter of great regret that some of the officers involved have themselves been the heads of their offices and the fact that it has been necessary for the Government to suspend officers of the rank of Superintendent is a grave reflection on the morale of the service, which, by its conduct, integrity and behaviour should show that they are working in the interests of the people and are fully worthy of the confidence which the public and the Government are placing in them.

"With the enforcement of total Prohibition, the Excite side will fall into background, and the prohibition side which is a nation-building activity to which the Government has given the highest priority will come in to forefront.

Like education medicine and public health, which are all nation-building activities necessary for the improvement of the condition of the common man, Prohibition will be a social reform which we consider essential in order to preserve for the common man the benefits the State intends for him. Viewed from its positive aspects prohibition aims at the preservation of the resorces of the masses and the improvement of their moral character and health, the benefits, which, if we succeed in giving to the masses will fully justify all the sacrifices we shall have made to achieve it."

## BRUCE STREET HOLD-UP

### Prosecution Witnesses Examined

BOMBAY, Monday.

The sensational Bruce Street Hold-up case in which Sher Mahomed Sher Dil and his co-accused are charged with committing an amed dacoity in which a sum of Rs. 3,49,365 belonging to the Tata House was looted on January 10 last year, came up for hearing before Mr. R. S. Parokh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court this afternoon when two witnesses, Jotiba Hariba and Maruti Rao Shindhe were examined on behalf of the Prosecution.

Both the witnesses, who were among the five men who had come to take the cash boxes to the Tata Mills at Parel on the day of the incident, corroborated the evidence given by the previous witnesses. Witness Maruti told the Court that he was arrested on suspicion immediately after the dacoity was committed but was released after 14 days. Later, he was called to the C.I.D. Office where at an identification parade he identified accused No. 4 as the man who pointed out a revolver at him and snatched the cash box from his hand. The witness also identified the accused in the Court.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.

## EXTERNMENT ORDER CHALLENGED

### Novel Point Raised

**(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)**

Nanji Deoji ..... Petitioner
Versus
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay ..... Respondent

Their Lordships admitted a petition and issued a Rule in a matter in which the validity of an externment order was challenged on the ground that being born in Bombay he could not be externed from his own city and the externment order issued against him by the respondent was therefore illegal inasmuch as it encroached on the fundamental rights conferred upon him by the new Constitution. The petition will now come up for argument in due course, but the petitioner's application for interim relief will be heard by their Lordships on Thursday.

The petitioner, a tailor born in Bombay and living at Tardeo, had a gaming case pending against him on 24th April, 1949, when he was served with an externment order issued by the respondent directing him to remove himself from the city after the conclusion of the case. The Home Department having declined to interfere, the petitioner filed the present petition to the High Court.

Mr. M. B. Vora with Mr. V. H. Kamat appeared for the petitioner.

Mrs. Laura Boulton, member of the Music Faculty of the California University and a representative of the American Museum of Natural History is now in Delhi on a tour to record local music in Asian countries and make motion pictures of the life and customs of the people. During her stay of a few months in India, she will visit Bombay, Nilgiris, Travancore, Bengal, Bihar and Assam Hills to study local music peculiar to these places.

OUR MADRAS NEWSLETTER:

# PRAKASAM WILL NOT GIVE UP CHARGES

## Question May Be Raised In Legislature

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, (By Air Mail).

**IT seems as though the publication of the report of the Rajendra Prasad Sub-Committee, on the charges preferred by some Madras Congress M. L. As, led by Mr. T. Prakasam against some of the present Ministers of the Madras Government, is not going to be the close of that unfortunate chapter in Madras politics.**

The report has been criticised by some of the chief complainants like Mr. Prakasam and Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, who state that the committee had not given proper attention to the serious nature of the charges. The demand of the complainants was for a judicial enquiry into the allegations.

The complainants assert that the committee arrived at the conclusion without examining any of the complainants or giving them an opportunity to produce the evidence necessary to support their charges. They, therefore, say that the committee had no basis for their decision that a judicial enquiry was not necessary.

Mr. Prakasam is himself taking the lead in organising the opposition to the committee's report and he seems inclined to go to the furthest extent in pursuit of the matter. Evidence of this is to be found in the request he has made to the Speaker of the Madras Assembly to allot to him the seat beside the Muslim League opposition during the present budget session of the Assembly and the intention he has expressed of moving an adjournment motion in the Assembly or resort to some other appropriate parliamentary method to ensure the constitution of a Committee of the House to enquire into the charges against the Ministers.

### NOT CLEAR YET

The request of the member will probably be agreed to by the Speaker, but political commentators in Madras are wondering what would be the sequel to the request of Mr. Prakasam to sit on the opposition benches. It is not yet clear whether he intends to resign from the Congress or merely sit on the opposition side to move the motion of which he has given notice. It is not also clear if he has made the request on his own behalf or also on behalf of other complainants and members of his group.

These points were not clarified by Mr. Prakasam, when he was questioned by the press about it, but it is expected that the position will clarify itself in the next few days, when he moves his proposed motion. He was anxious, it is learnt, to do so on the very first day of the present Budget session, but the Rules of Procedure did not provide for any adjournment or other kinds of special motions on the day set apart for the presentation of the Budget. He is therefore, expected to do so a few days later.

Ministerial circles in Madras are both concerned and non-chalant about Mr. Prakasam's move. Their comment is that the report of the Rajendra Prasad Committee was entirely a Congress Party affair and had nothing to do with the Legislature. They point out that the complaints were made to the Congress High Command and were never before brought before the Legislature, and the committee which made its report was constituted by the Congress Working Committee and reported to the Working Committee. The whole matter so far is a purely internal affair of the Congress Legislature Party in Madras and, therefore, the Assembly could not take cognisance of the report or express its opinion thereon.

### AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS

The important and vital role that the Auditor-General of India is expected to play under the new Constitution and the work of the Audit and Accounts Department were explained at a press conference in Madras by Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Auditor-General of India.

Until recently the position and functions of the Auditor-General were regulated by the Executive orders of the Secretary of State for India and subsequently during the interim period after August 15, '47 by the Governor-General's orders, said Mr. Narahari Rao. High traditions of independence and integrity were built up around that office ever since it was created in 1919. Under the new Constitution, he pointed out, the Auditor-General had a statutory position and functions. He is appointed by the President and has to function in a judicial spirit, "without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

Mr. Narahari Rao made two disclosures in the course of his talk. Firstly, the Central Audit and Accounts Department would provide special facilities for training the staffs of the State departments of Audit and Accounts, and secondly, that he would be undertaking by the middle of May next an inspection tour of the Indian embassies abroad, including those of the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Argentina, France, Belgium and Switzerland. The object of the tour was to satisfy himself that the Indian tax-payer got adequate return for what is being spent out of Indian revenues on these embassies.

### INDIA AND INDONESIA

Dr. P. Subbarayan, who has been appointed Indian Ambassador in Indonesia, is having a round of farewell parties and functions prior to his departure to Indonesia to take up his new duties. At a function held under the auspices of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Dr. Subbarayan referred to the centuries old relationship between India and Indonesia and said that it dated back to the third century.

The last Hindu king who ruled over Indonesia was Vijayvarma, who came from Kashmir. There were a number of temples in Indonesia built by Tamil Kings, some of which were in a state of ruin. The Indonesian Government were anxious to renovate them and they would like the India Government to bear a part of the cost of that renovation, in view of their own financial stringency.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Madras Government has decided to collect statistics regarding agricultural wages in the State and publish them in the official gazette every fortnight. This decision is stated to be in pursuance of a suggestion of the Government of India that such statistics would enable State Governments to adjust their agricultural policy in relation to prevailing economic conditions. Hitherto such statistics were gathered in Madras as part of the agricultural wage census held once in five years. The last census in Madras was conducted in 1946.

In an official note issued in this connection, it is pointed out that "it is considered that under rapidly changing economic conditions statistics of wages recorded at such long intervals as five years cannot be of much use in the framing of agricultural policy. The Government of Madras has, therefore, agreed to a suggestion of the Government of India that statistics of agricultural wages should be collected at fortnight intervals."

The Firka development staff record the current rates of wages in the firkas selected in each district under the firka development scheme, says the note further. "In the selected firkas, two villages in each have been selected for the purpose, and they are such as to reflect as far as possible the conditions of agricultural labour in the district as a whole. The wages recorded relate to unskilled casual labour employed on a daily wage rate and paid either in kind or cash. The most common wage rate prevailing in the villages is recorded in the returns. Since the wages paid vary with the type of work, agricultural labourers are divided into different classes as ploughmen, sowers and transplanters, weeders, reapers and harvesters, herdsmen and other agricultural labourers."

### MADRAS FOOD SITUATION

The representations made by the Government of Madras to the centre for the allocation of an additional six lakhs tons of foodgrains are reported to have borne partial fruit. The state may not get all that she asked for, but "we have got an assurance that the Government of India would give something more than what has been allotted to us" said a Food Department official in an interview.

# High Time Taxation Level Was Brought Down

## DEMAND IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Monday.

OPPOSITION members, participating in the two-day general discussion on the Budget in the Bombay Legislative Council today, said that it was high time that the level of taxation in the State of Bombay was brought down to the pre-war level. They were also critical of pursuing the prohibition programme at this juncture when the financial condition of the State was none too rosy.

Mr. Behram Karanjia, initiating the general discussion, congratulated the Finance Minister on balancing the Budget. He warned the Government that they were heading towards a state of insolvency and any additional taxation would result in every citizen becoming insolvent. Mr. Karanjia pointed out that the taxation was so heavy that since 1947 that no one could save anything.

Maintaining that in every other country in the world, the level of taxation has been reduced to the pre-war standard, he said, it was high time for the Government in this country also to do the same and afford the much-needed relief to the people.

### WHY SALES TAX?

He said that Government had recourse to two taxes to make good the loss in revenue on account of the introduction of prohibition. In 1939 when the Congress Government first introduced prohibition in Bombay, they levied the Urban Immovable Property Tax. In addition to this, it was not desirable for Government to levy sales tax on the daily necessities of life.

Mr. Karanjia wanted that Government should permit the manufacture and consumption of drinks containing alcohol up to five or ten per cent and thereby they could achieve not only their objective, but derive more revenue as well.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik said that the proposed retrenchment in Government services would further aggravate the already grave problem of unemployment and hit hard many middle class families. He objected to the high expenditure incurred on Police, which had risen from two crores of rupees in 1945 to 8.8 crores in 1949.

Dr. K. A. Hamied maintained that the level of taxation in the State was very high, only 25 per cent of the population paying taxes while the rest were not paying anything at all. He observed that while in every country the rate of income tax has been reduced, India was the only country where it has been increased.

### INCENTIVE GONE

Dr. Hamied argued that the high level of taxation has taken away the incentive to undertake any productive activities and he pleaded for freeing industries from day-to-day control and an appreciable reduction in taxes.

**He seriously doubted whether prohibition policy would succeed as they were trying to enforce it by physical force, which was quite contrary to the Gandhian principles of persuasion and moral force. He also objected to foreigners being permitted to drink, adding that the law should be applied without discrimination.**

Mr. Jagjivan Ram Mehta, supporting the Budget said that the Finance Minister has framed the Budget keeping in view the Gandhian ideal of Sarvodaya.

Mr. D. B. Belvi, while according his support to the Budget, said that more grants should be given to the University of Bombay. He said that the Government during the short period in office has done its best to give a fair deal to the people.

Mr. Belvi criticised the prohibition programme and said that it was a "fad" in the pursuit of which Government were depriving themselves of Rs. 10 crores of revenue.

Mr. Linganna Gowda Patil asked for more grants for the development of Karnatak District which has not been fairly treated so far. He said that the grant for the Karnatak University was quite inadequate.

Messrs. G. M. Tambe and R. V. Mehta supported the Budget. The discussion will continue tomorrow.

A direct wireless link between Bombay and Osaka (Japan)—a distance of about 4,000 miles—will begin to function in May. A similar communication channel is now in operation between India and the United Kingdom.

Bombay Chronicle Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

## CITY & SUBURBS

### Today

**Hindu:** Falgan Shud 11, 2006.
**Muslim:** Jamadi-ul-Avval 10, 1369.
**Parsi:** Shehrever 29, 1319.
**Sunrise:** 6-59 a.m., Sunset 6-43 p.m.
**Hightide** 07-51, 22-18.
**Lowtide:** 03-5, 14-52.

### *Domestic Occurrence*

**UTHAMNA CEREMONY**

Mulla Nariman Rustomji, son of Pulibai Rustomji Mulla and the late Mr. Rustomji Furdoonji Mulla, brother of Piroja, Nadirshah, Hilla and Jal. Uthamna ceremony will be performed at his residence No. 33, New Marine Lines on Tuesday, the 28th February 1950 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

### Today's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB, Meeting at Green's Hotel 1-45 p.m. Dr. T. K. M. Trivikram will speak on 'The Essence Of It All.'

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL, Lecture by Dr. I. Olsvanger on 'Modern Israel' at Damodar Hall, Parel 9 p.m.

CORPORATION: The meeting of the Corporation will be held today at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.

RANJIT'S Social Hit
GARIBI
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30
Booking: 10 to 8
LIBERTY


# The Pulse Of The City

**SEARCH ON:** A distracted bridegroom and his friends are still searching for the bride who disappeared on the morning of the wedding ceremony, Sunday. No trace has yet been discovered, though Police are also on the job these twenty hours. Also disappeared at the same time as Vatsala, the bride, a young man from the same building.

**SWALLOWED:** Lalji Virji, a partner in a cloth shop, is stated to have swallowed a marked five rupee note which the police had sent along with a customer for trapping the merchants who were suspected of black market activities. The partners, it is said, sold cloth to the customer and received the marked currency note, but during the panchnama devoured the incriminating piece of evidence. Virji was sent to the J. J. Hospital for recovery of the note and for an X-ray photograph.

**BURGLARS:** Many cases of theft have been reported in the week-end The residence of one Madanlal Surajman at Fanaswadi was broken open on Sunday night and jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 was removed. The King George Infirmary near Mahaluxmi was also burgled by some persons and property worth Rs. 8,500 was removed Among things stolen were two typewriters and two gramaphones. A gold cigarette case, valued at Rs. 3,000 was stolen from the show-case of Nanubhai, jewellers, on Sunday. Cash and jewels worth more than Rs. 2,000 were stolen from a flat at Matunga when the inmates had gone out for a picture. A godown of dealers in silk yarn was broken open and four cases of silk yarn worth more than Rs. 4,000 were also removed.

**WOMAN FALLS:** Taramati Maruti, a Bandra resident, fell into a well, Sunday, when she went there to wash her clothes. She was taken out to a hospital in an unconscious condition, but medical attention proved of no avail, and she died without regaining consciousness.

**CHEATING CHARGE** A man who introduced himself as a "hundi broker" took Rs. 4,000 from Abdul Gafur Haji Shariff, a business man, in return for a cheque on the National Bank Ltd., Punjab. It was only later that the business man discovered that the cheque was a bogus one. Bhai Amardas Seruram, a resident of the Kalyan refugee camp, was the victim of another piece of cheating. Police are investigating.

**"PUGREE" SENTENCE:** Bhayyai Bhau Daiphode, a shop-keeper of Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay, was found guilty, Monday, of the charge of accepting a "pugree" and was sentenced to two months' R.I. and fined Rs. 7,000. He was stated to have taken a pugree of Rs. 7,000 in December last from a displaced person.

**BANK THEFT:** The police effected another arrest in the Central Bank hold-up case following the statement of a man already taken into custody. He is alleged to have received a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the five and a half lakhs which were stolen. Mossakhan Sarfarazali Khan, for that was the name of the arrested man, was remanded into custody, Monday.

**PERMIT FORGED:** Amichand Navilaji, owner of a hotel at Permanand Wadi Thaku, was arrested by the police on a charge of drawing excess sugar by forging his milk permit.

**WORKERS STABBED:** A lorry-driver of the Spring Mills, who had been deputed to transport the newly recruited labour of the strike-ridden mill, was stabbed near Bawla Masjid at DeLisle Road. He was stopped on his way by some workers, one of whom whipped out a knife, necessitating in the removal of the driver to a hospital. An assistant weaving master of Raghvams Mill, was stabbed by four persons about 7 a.m. Sunday at Tulsi Pipe Road, when he was on his way to the mill. Maruthi Pandurang, a winder of the mill, has been arrested by the police. Jayantilal Chimanlal Mehta, a supervisor of the Phoenix Mill, was assaulted by some unknown person near Lower Parel Bridge with an iron rod Police believe that the assailant was a worker in the mill.

**TALL TALK:** A man posing as the private secretary of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, introduced to a firm of electrical dealers by three persons helped his comrades in getting goods from the dealers who were told that they were authorised by the Ministry of Works to place the order. The three persons described themselves as the agents of the Government of India. All the three suspects were ordered to be remanded into custody.

## TAX CINEMA SLIDES

### Proposal In City Corporation

BOMBAY, Monday

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Homi Talyarkhan moved a resolution requesting the Commissioner to report on the desirability of levying a tax on cinema advertisement slides. The mover said in the course of his speech on the subject that the 53 cinemas in Bombay exhibited about 1,000 slides per day deriving a revenue of Rs. four to five lakhs per year. A tax of about ten per cent on this revenue would yield the Municipality about Rs. one and a half lacs. This tax could cause no increase in admission rates as it had nothing to do with entertainment revenue.

The resolution was carried.

A resolution moved by Mr. Dinker Desai requesting the Commissioner to make suitable representation to the Government of India to bring about a decrease in the price of gur was lost. A second resolution moved by the same corporator asking for an increase in the sugar quantum from eight ounces to twelve ounces was also lost.

For the first time in several months Mr. Lingayya Pujari, who had been externed from Greater Bombay on the Police Commissioner's orders, was seen in the Corporation today. Mr. Pujari obtained permission to visit the city for two days on personal business.

**Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing a meeting held at Gita Mandir to mourn the death of Mr. Maganlal Dresswala.**

## FLOWER SHOW IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show being organized by the Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society, is attracting many entries. It is to be held on 4th, 5th and 6th March. Entries will be received upto the 3rd of March.

The show is to be held in the Gita Mandir of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and also on its grounds. Horticultural experts are being invited to judge the various exhibits as prize-winners for the numerous awards which are being offered.

The entrance fee is annas 4|-.

## Government House News

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay received Colonel Dogra.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Dr. Lanczner and Shrimati Masani.

Their Highnesses, the Maharaja and Maharani of Jaipur, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. L. Kapur and Mrs. Kapur and the Raja of Mahmudabad came to lunch.

Rani Maharaj Singh witnessed a play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

## Gujerat Research Society

BOMBAY, Monday.

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will be the Chief Guest at the annual general meeting of the Gujarat Research Society to be held on Friday, March 3, at the University Convocation Hall.

## TODAY'S RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

### AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15; Kannade 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 B. Shah, g. geet, 8-15 S. Arolkar, kh.v.d., 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 K. Desai, G geet, 1-40 Concert for connoisseurs, 5-0 Hindi by Radio, 5-20 instri. duet, 6-10 K. Desai, G geet, 6-20 R. A. Khan, Vocal, 7-0 Day's topic, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 S. Athalye, kh., bhagveet, 7-45 For industrial workers, 9-15 B Shah, G geet, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 Man's future, 10-0 "something in air," 10-30 N. Copeland, crooner 10-45 A Sandler trio.

VARIATIONS— 8-0 a.m. P. Ghosh, bansari, 8-45 S. Athalye, bhavgeets, 1-0 p.m. Abhang, 1-10 Bhav kalika, 1-50 R. Shah, composite prog., G, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Almelu Mangal, K Songs, 6-20 Rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 Tabla, 8-30 Book review, M, 8-45 P. Ghosh, bansari, 9-0 S. Arolkar, vocal, 10-0 P. Ghosh, bansari, 10-30 R. A. Khan, bansari.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. As in Ahmedabad, 7-40 Physical Education, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 D. H. Vimadalal, kh. bilawal, 5-30 p.m. D. H. Vimadalal, kh., multani, 5-45 Malati Deshmukh, violin, 6-10 Hindi lessons, C-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Geet sudha, 7-15 V. Potkar, kh puria, 7-30 Malati Deshmusk, violin, 7-45 K Shah, geet, 8-0 Susheela Tambe, nand, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 D H. Vimadalal, kh, s.k.v., 8-45 Books review 9-30 Koranne, "Mee tuza navra", M. play.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Pukar, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 Padma Fadia, geets, 8-15 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m As in Baroda, 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 R Pandya, dilruba, 6-45 Padma Fadia, G sons, 7-0 Listeners' requests, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 R. Pandya, dilruba, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Baroda, 8-45 Books review, 9-30 R Pandya, dilruba, 9-45 Padma Fadia, geets.

### B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. On the Job, 7 BBC Midland Light Orchestra, 7-30 Exchange Programme, 8 Pipes and Drums, 8-15 Report From Britain, 8-45 BBC Scottish Orchestra, 10 Music For St. David's Day, 10-30 Jazz Club, 11 Sports Review, 11-15 Listeners' Choice, 12-45 p.m Programme Parade, 1 Radio Theatre, 2-15 Take it from Here 3 Mid-Week Prom, 3-45 Clear Thinking, 4 Land and Livestock 4-45 Listeners' Choice, 5-15 Man-Eating Sharks, 5-30 From the Editorials 5-45 Pipes and Drums, 6 Music for St. David's Day, 6-45 Small Band Music, 7 The Women's Programme, 7-30 Radio Newsreel, 7-45 Ring Up the Curtain, 8-45 Listen to the Band, 9-15 Sterling Value 9-45 Music for Dancing, 10-30 St. David's Day.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. London Magazine, 8 Anjuman, 8-30 Radio Zankar.

## Low Temperature In Saurashtra

### WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Feb 27 (PTI):

POONA, Feb. 27 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Monday, February 27, 1950:

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in Saurashtra and Cutch, North Rajasthan and Orissa.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Malabar. A few light showers may also occur in the rest of the Madras Presidency, in East Hyderabad ,West Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, East United Provinces and Bihar

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of light intensity at its origin with epicentre probably near lat. 28°N. Lon. 90°E to the northwest of Assam, about 1,200 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office Poona, at 09 hrs 10mts. (IST) on Sunday, February 26

**WEATHER CHART**

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total fainfall from December 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on February 27:

Ahmedabad 90 63 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmednagar 93 57 0 0 minus 0.6 Akola 96 69 0 0.8 minus 0.4 Allahabad — 40 T 1.3 minus 0.4 Amraoti 91 69 0 0.5 minus 0.8 Aurangabad 92 62 0 0 minus 0.7 Bangalore 85 66 0 0.2 minus 0.8 Baroda 93 50 0 minus 0.3 Belgaum 86 55 0 0 minus 0.5 Bhavnagar 89 53 0 0 minus 0.2 Bhopal 88 57 0 0.6 0 Bhuj 88 54 0 0 minus 0.3 BOMBAY 81 67 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 89 62 0 0.2 minus 1.5 Cherrapunji 64 50 0 3.8 plus 0.5 Cuttack 90 64 0 0.4 minus 0.9 Delhi 21 52 0 0.6 minus 1.6 Devgad 83 67 0 0 — Gulbarga 93 68 0 0.5 minus 0.1 Gwalior 85 54 0 0.- — Hanamkonda 90 7; 0 0.3 minus 0.9 Honavar 84 66 0 0 — Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 70 0 1.6 plus 0.6 Indore 86 51 0 0 minus 0.7 Jaipur 83 59 0 0 minus 1.0 Jamshedpur 89 57 0 0.5 — Jamnagar 82 49 0 — — Jubbulpore 88 60 T 0.8 minus 1.1 Kanpur 83 60 T 1.1 minus 0.4 Karachi 80 62 0 0.5 minus 0.6 Khandwa 92 58 0 0.1 minus 0.7 Kolhapur 88 56 0 0 — Lucknow 84 57 T 2.3 plus 0.5 Madras 88 73 0 0.9 minus 0.6 Mahabaleshwar 78 60 0 0 minus 0.5 Mangalore 84 72 0 0 minus 0.7 Marmagoa 80 67 0 0 minus 0.3 Mercara 77 62 0 2.5 plus 1.4 Nagpur 88 65 0 0.7 minus 0.7 Ootacamund 68 48 0.1 1.2 minus 0.5 Patna 85 57 0 0.5 minus 1.1 Poona 93 57 0 0 minus 0.3 Raichur 91 73 0 minus 0.5 Rajkot 89 63 0 0 minus 0.2 Ranchi 76 50 0 0.2 minus 2.7 Shillong 74 41 0 2.8 plus 0.1 Sholapur 96 54 0 0.1 minus 0.6 Simla 51 37 0 7.3 plus 0.7 Surat 93 58 0 0 minus 02 Veraval 78 54 0 0 minus 0.2.

## 49 DISPUTES SETTLED

### Work Of Conciliation Machinery

BOMBAY, Monday.

Forty-seven industrial disputes between employers and employees were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators in the Bombay State, in December last. Thirty-two of these settlements were under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. No settlement could be arrived at in 43 cases, 16 of which were failures under the Bombay Industrial relations Act. Proceedings in 71 other cases ended, as in 42 cases the parties did not pursue the matter. while in 11 cases the parties entered into submissions and in 18 cases the disputes were referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Out of the 172 disputes that came up for conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, during the month, 132 were from the cotton textile industry, 20 from the silk textile industry, eight from the textile processing industry, nine from the woollen textile industry and one each from the hosiery, transport and electricity industries.

Proposals for retrenchment figured prominently among the causes leading to 123 of the disputes, while 39 disputes were over questions of pay, allowance and bonus. Leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining 10 disputes.

Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus contributed to 137 out of the 240 disputes dealt with outside the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while employment, leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining 103 disputes.

## GLIDERS TAKE TO THE AIR

### Activities Revived

BOMBAY, Monday (UPI).—With "favourable winds", "good thermals", and "an efficient and reliable winch", the first official Test flight of gliders, marking the revival of gliding activities in India after 8 years, took place at the newly prepared Fursingi Gliderdrome, off the gliding centre at Fursingi on the Hadapsa Road, six miles from Poona yesterday.

Two single-seater glider aircrafts, the "Granau Baby" and the "Olympia" took off at 3 p.m. and 3-20 p.m. at a launching speed of 75 m.p.h and 50 m.p.h. respectively and landed after 15 minutes manoeuvre in the air over the Gliderdrome, flown by Mr. F. H. Irani, the Chief Instructor of the Indian Gliding Association Ltd.

Gliding activities continued from 10 a.m. in the morning to 5-30 p.m. in the afternoon and altogether there were 35 launches.


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Director: H. S. RAWAIL &
Music: C. RAMCHANDRA
Songs & Dialogues:
RAJENDRA KRISHNA
EXCELSIOR
3, 6-15 & 9-30
Adv. Bkgs. 9-30 to 1 :: 2 to 7.
LAMINGTON
3, 6-15, 9-30. Sun. 12.
(Adv. Bkgs.: 10 to 11-30 :: 4 to 5-30).
EDWARD, JAI-HIND, RIVOLI
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The Bombay Chronicle

# THE BHISE REPORT

"The appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee by the Government of Bombay to consider the many problems that have arisen out of their policy declared in 1948, for the abolition of English on standards V & VI in two consecutive years, is in itself an admission of the fact that the policy was ill-timed, not well-thought out and a result of the anxiety to do away with everything that smacked of the British rule. If within a year of the declaration of this policy a whole host of problems cropped up, well the best thing would have been to revise this policy immediately or correct the mistake by a postponement of its execution to a later date when the stage was ready for it. The Government seem to have thrown the responsibility for the repercussions of its policy on the Bhise Committee who in their turn state:— "Having taken the long-delayed step, the only thing Government need do now is to solve these problems arising out of the reform *comprehensively, quickly* and *firmly*." The report admits that the main fault of the Bombay Government lay in the fact that it did not take a long-range view of Education and that it did not wait till the Central Government had made certain important decisions in matters educational.

The Government have been thinking of Education in compartments. The Ghate-Parulekar Committee dealt with Secondary Education. The Bhise Committee (whose report we are here considering) was to consider "various educational, administrative, financial problems pertaining to the middle stage of school education." Surely Education cannot be considered piecemeal. The policy that may be decided for the primary stage in education, must necessarily have its repercussions on the middle school and the policy decided for the middle school must necessarily have its repercussions on the Secondary and, subsequently, on the University stage of Education. So far one set of men have been dealing with Standards I to IV, another set with Standards V-VII, and a third with Standards VIII-XI. Surely there is something wrong and short-sighted in this. To quote one example: "The abolition of English in Standards V-VII with the retention of English in the University Stage means that the Secondary School (Standards VIII-XI) student is not adequately prepared for the University studies in English". Thus the attempt of the Ad Hoc Committee in Chapter XIII (Miscellaneous Problems) results in vagueness and indecision.

The above criticism is not levelled against the report of the Ad Hoc Committee. If the Government thinks in compartments on Education, the natural result will be that the Report a Committee, like the Bhise Committee, will also deal with Education in compartments. Nor do we want to give the impression that the Report only deals with problems arising out of the abolition of English though the majority of them do arise out of this policy.

The Committee has, however, shown a lack of firmness in its recommendation about the private middle schools teaching Standards V-IX, that exist in several districts and that possess playgrounds and buildings of their own. The Report as a general principle urges District School Boards to expand upper primary education. If this is to be expanded, all Primary Schools in villages and districts must have facilities for teaching Standards V-VII. Expansion necessarily means getting a fair number of pupils to attend these classes. The continuation of the private middle schools (teaching Standards V-IX) must necessarily hamper this expansion. Therefore, the recommendation "that District School Boards should not expand their facilities for upper Primary Education in such a way as to liquidate and cripple the existing middle schools teaching Standard V-Standard IX in rural areas if they are functioning satisfactorily", is a contradiction in terms. It would have been much better had the Report recommended that the existing middle schools be encouraged to become Primary and Upper Primary Schools; they need not close down and they are certainly going to be required if Government's intention of compulsory Education for all is to be taken seriously.

The Recommendation abolishing school fees from Standards V-VII is a move in the right direction for every thinking person will agree with the Committee in this:— "It is the duty of the State to provide as good an education to the children of the nation as possible. In the chapter on the "Problem of Teachers" the Com- tee suffers from the same mis- ion as most people in In- this. A wrong notion has prevalent that the in the school, the eacher need be. general idea teachers Upper dards. mary be of

course the Secondary School is honoured with B.T.'s. The salaries necessarily go up the ladder. The efficiency and training of teachers should not depend upon the classes they are going to teach. The general training and background a teacher must receive in order to be a good teacher, should be the same whether he is going to teach a child of eight or an adolescent of fourteen. No doubt, the teacher teaching children of the Primary School need not have as wide a knowledge of Mathematics or Science or History as the teacher dealing with senior students but this does not preclude a certain amount of cultural educational background. There should be no reason why a B.T. should not teach children of the middle school stage. There should be only two categories of training: one for the kindergarten and primary school children, up to about 9 or 10 years, the other for the rest, and there should not be such a wide gap in salaries between the two as generally exists. The Recommendation about salaries to be paid to teacers in the Primary and Upper Primary schools certainly calls for a great deal of criticism. The trained teacher under the new scales begins on Rs. 56 with the hope of obtaining Rs. 80 in 12 years time and a further hope of rising by Rs. 1/- up to Rs. 120. This can hardly call for any recruits to the profession. A mali today draws a salary of Rs. 71/- when he enters the profession. The Committee itself feels that the salaries are low but they have been handicaped by the recommendations of the Ghate-Parulekar Committee for salaries of teachers of Secondary schools.

The Committee needs to be congratulated on its Recommendation that co-education should be the general policy throughout the primary stage of education, i.e., up to Standard VII, though we may not agree entirely with the main reasons that have prompted them to make this proposal. The Report lays a great deal of stress on craft and craft education as one of the chief features of education in the Primary and Upper Primary Stage. This is in keeping with Gandhian ideals, and no one can seriously object to it. So far it has, however, remained in the 'ideal' stage and, like most other things, orders were passed by Government soon after the attainment of Independence, to introduce it in all schools, without an all-round systematic planning to make craft not only practical but feasible, nothing has been done, as the Committee itself admits, for equipment, accommodation and the training of teachers all of which are necessary before craft can be introduced and popularized with any effect. The Committee however, recommends that there should be an examination on craft in the Primary School Certificate examination: "We feel that unless such an examination as introduced the teaching of craft will not receive that attention at the hands of the schools which is essential for the fulfilment of the object of the introduction of craft." The Committee in its anxiety to popularize craft has fallen into the same pitfalls as many others, —namely, that unless a subject is made an examination subject it cannot receive the necessary attention from schools. This is psychologically wrong and undermines all principles of good teaching again, a recommendation like this is entirely negatived and has no value when read in the light of the following: "Owing to several unavoidable difficulties, it has not been possible to introduce proper teaching of craft in all schools during the last year (1948), and this year. It will be some time before fully trained teachers in craft, equipment accommodation become available to every school teaching Standards V-VII and this teaching of craft is organized efficiently all over the province. The Department should, therefore, make an allowance for this in the conduct of the P. S. C. (Primary School Certificate) Examination for some time." We may well ask, How can an examination in a subject be conducted when there are no facilities to teach that subject —and why this haste to introduce it as an examination subject? A recommendation putting forward a planned proposal for craft organisation in schools spread over a period of a few years would have been more practical.

The Scheme for expansion of primary schools is estimated to cost 651 lakhs of rupees. The Report rightly concludes "We, however, feel that the provision for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years, becomes an urgent and unavoidable responsibility of Government, since it is included in the Constitution as one of the directive principles of State policy...The money required for fulfilling this responsibility, therefore, will have to be found somehow. If it cannot be found all at once, it is for Government to examine this question and to prepare, if necessary, a short range and gradual programme in which all the steps required to introduce free and compulsory education up to 14 years shall be taken." On to whole the Bhise Committee have certainly made a good job of the Report and have put in a considerable amount of thought and work in it, inspite of the limitations put on it (perhaps unconsciously), by the Government.

# Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

**"If Kashmiris were to choose only between the alternatives of Kashmir either being a province of India or that of the USSR we would prefer to become part of the Soviet Union.....**

**Kashmir formed a part of Pakistan 'as a limb of a body,' and if the two were cut asunder, none of them could survive."**

—Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan at Karachi.

* *

Speaking in Parliament on the Preventive Detention Bill, Sardar Patel urged "When we think of civil liberties of an extremely small number of people let the House think of the liberties of millions of people threatened by the activities of individuals whose civil liberties we have been forced to curtail."

The House did. The champion civil libertinians won't.

* *

Contributing his valued opinions to the debate, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, we learn, insisted that he did not believe in the "judiciary having a dominant voice."

Good heavens.

* *

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, the Socialist leader from Bombay, is reported to have declared at Gauhati that in spite of differences with the Congress Government, the Socialists "are ready to join hands with them in maintaining the honour of the country in the event of an emergency."

Both external and internal emergency, can we hope?

* *

Another Socialist leader, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has, in a speech at Rewa, threatened the Government with a satyagraha movement if Government refused to implement the "plan to end poverty" advocated by the Socialist Party.

A serious emergency. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, help!

* *

Mr. Sultan Ahmad of Bihar says: "It is a matter of deep regret that in this hour of crisis the extremely reasonable and obviously useful proposal of Pandit Nehru to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan that they both jointly tour the affected areas in East and West Bengal was not accepted by the latter."

It might have been obviously useful to the Muslim and Hindu minorities in West and East Bengal but it doesn't follow therefrom that it would have been useful to Mr. Liaquat Ali, too.

* *

Mr. T. Prakasam has decided to "shift" to the opposition benches in the Madras Legislative Assembly but has declined to say anything "at this stage" about the reasons for it.

We, therefore, decline to offer the obvious comment at this stage.

* *

President Truman declared the other day that he saw no reason for a new direct approach to the Soviet Union to end the cold war and no sign of any new peace feelers from Russia.

Any how Mr. Churchill did his best. And it was, we must say, a big best—for himself.

* *

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, says: "Everything indicates that there will be no change in the situation between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers, at least not this year."

Doktor Adenauer IS an optimist.

# BOOKS OF TODAY

**MR. SAMPATH.** By R. K. Narayan. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London. Price 9s. 6d. Pages 219.

**LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO.** Third Series. Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay. Price Rs. 6. Pages 350.

**AN INDIAN IN AMERICA.** By E. A. Varghese. Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 5. Pages 182.

R. K. Narayan who has been described by no less an authority than the Spectator as "the Indian writer who can place the Orient into focus for Occidental eyes", remains still one of the most engaging story-tellers of the Indian way of life and of the Indian people.

In this his fifth novel he sees life once again against the background of the small town of Malgudi in South India—an imaginary town Synonymous with Mysore and created by the author over and over again with beautiful clarity. But while his first great novel 'Bachelor of Arts' deals with the experiences of a young high caste Indian in his last year at college and his first year of freedom, Mr. Sampath' takes us a bit further to the offices of the Banner, the Malgudi newspaper whose Editor Srinivas is one of those tragi-comic characters which Narayan draws so well. He refuses to fall in with family traditions and to be cooped up in the small town of Talapur. 'His elder brother could never understand what he was up to. "He has every right to think I am a fool," he reflected. "Man has no significance except as a wage earner, as an economic unit, as a receptacle of responsibilities. But what can I do? I have a different notion of human beings. I have given their notions a fair trial."

And so Srinivas takes the train to Malgudi and launches his idealistic paper "The Banner" and then into his life steps in Mr. Sampath of the Truth Printing Works, who is an optimist in life and believes in keeping people happy. He takes charge of Srinivas and his troubles with resulting unexpected complications. Sampath's dreams of buying machines in the future from the money he is going to make out of his ventures with film companies, his search for a leading romantic lady, his own plunge into the realms of romance and finally his mysterious disappearance like many of Narayan's heroes into the vast Indian spaces are all recounted to us in that light, vivid style with its sense of time passing, of the half-realised beauty of human relationships which are characteristic of Narayan, who has been described as an Indian Tchechov. Sampath's own amusing views on life depict this style at its best. He has been reproached for neglecting his wife for the "other woman". Nothing daunted, Sampath says, "Well I'm going to have different establishments. I'm doing nothing illegal to feel apologetic.... Here goes my solemn declaration that my wife and children shall lack nothing in life....If I buy Shanti a car my wife shall have another, if I give her a house I will give the other also a house".

'Mr. Sampath' has much to recommend it. Here once again we have Narayan's conception of life as a matter of tears and laughter, of a world whose intellectual effort leads almost to nothing better than what might seem a perpetual studentship. The humour behind the futility of the attitude of his characters has been tinged by a certain pathos. Ravi the artist and idealist meets with even a sorrier fate than Srinivas or Sampath.

However, judged from other standards, Mr. Sampath is perhaps Narayan's most disappointing work. We miss in this book the many sure touches that bring to us the significance behind the cross-currents of Indian life, and the impact of the West on the East that he depicted so surely in his former works. This little bit of ivory comprising as it does of South India is Narayan's point fort, and his leaving it for any other—even in its touches—cannot but be detrimental to the sureness of his art.

## Literary Criticism

While the first two volumes of this series contained letters relating to the philosophy, psychology and system of integral yoga of Sri Aurobindo, the latest is confined only to letters dealing with literary topics, especially those connected with the creation and critical appreciation of poetry. Written as they are to a few of his poet-disciples in answer to their questions they are not meant to give any systematic or exhaustive treatment of the subject. They are valuable, however in that they reveal the opinions—questionable though they may be at times, of a man who has at his command a wide and intimate knowledge of the literatures of India and Europe.

There is nothing very strikingly original about the majority of these letters which deal with abstract subjects like inspiration, poetic faculty and creation, poetic austerity and exuberance, poetic rhythm and technique. There are a few letters, however, dealing with spiritual and mystical poetry —(here as we know Aurobindo has shown himself to be a Supreme Master) that will prove particularly useful to those who wish to explore the endless vistas of the infinite spiritual Muse.

He takes great care to point out the difference between the spiritual vision which gives the sense of something vivid, living and concrete from the intellectual, philosophical and abstract. Granted. But it is difficult to subscribe to his opinion that the poet lives in the mind and is not a spiritual seer—a compartmentalisation that is apt to be dangerous.

Equally questionable are his estimates of certain authors and poets dealt with in the latter section of the book. While claiming a high place for the epic poets Homer, Dante, Vergil, Milton and Valmiki and of course Shakespeare, he is apt to neglect the Romanticists and Modernists. Shelley, he admits, has produced lyrics that are the purest example of the psychic inspiration in English poetry, and yet having produced nothing on a large scale cannot be placed among the great creators.

"I agree with the modernists", he says, "in their revolt against the Romanticist's insistence on emotionalism and his objection to thinking and philosophical reflection in poetry. But the modernist went too far in his revolt. In trying to avoid what I may call poeticism he ceased to be poetic". Equally critical is he towards the moderns. He puts down Lawrence as a man of gifts who failed for want of vital balance. Of Shaw he says, "I do not deny that there are keen and bright ideas everywhere but that does not make a man a mystic, or a philosopher, or a great thought creator". Russell's ideas about spiritual experience are much wanting in substance, according to Aurobindo.

They are above all the opinions of a mystic on the art of poetry—a mystic who claims for the poetry of spiritual experience a high place. It is an age, he points out, when Donne once condemned as a talented but fantastic weaver, of extraordinary conceits is being hailed as a great poet and Blake lifted to a high place. It is an age when a great work like Tagore's Gitanjali in English has been able to overcome all obstacles between East and West. "At present, many are turning to India for its sources of spirituality

(Continued on Page 5)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

## Medical Education

In its meeting held in Bombay the All India Medical Council expressed its disapproval of the manner in which the All India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education was established; and then it has asked the Union Government to vest in itself the supervision and control over post-graduate medical studies. It may be recalled that the All India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education was constituted in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Upgrading Committee. Now the All India Medical Council appears on the scene. The demand made by it was not inconsistent when it was concerned with the maintenance of standards of under-graduate training in medicine. Rightly speaking the initiative in the organisation of post-graduate medical education should have come from this council. At this stage also it is not too late for this council to study the country's requirements of specialisation in different branches of medicine and to present to the Government, a comprehensive scheme in addition to the demand made by it for authority of supervision and control over post-graduate medical studies and qualifications. The situation was rather embarrassing for the Government especially when a separate council was already constituted; but we hope that the Government will find a way out of it and will vest the authority of supervision and control in a single body perferably the All India Medical Council.

## Jaundiced Eyes

"Facts", like statistics, can be seen from many angles and the Karachi correspondent's report to the "Economist" of London is another example of clever propaganda which is disguised as objective presentation of news. Among the minor discoveries made by the correspondent is the "fact" that the Hindu Mahasabha with its militant ideology is gaining ground at the expense of the Congress, which he is charitable enough to describe as more "moderate". It is not clear where this correspondent got this "inside dope." There have been no recent elections where the Hindu Mahasabha has scored over the Congress, nor has there been any recent demonstration of the public's new love for the Sabha. The correspondent sheds crocodile tears over the waste of needed money by India and Pakistan on military preparations and feels that this could be more usefully employed in peaceful pusuits. Is is idle to go into any detailed examination as to who is responsible for this mutual suspicion, but the recent pronouncements of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan who has developed a sudden sympathy for his "suffering" co-religionists across the border show that the Pakistan Premier is straining every nerve to keep the hate fires burning.

## When Sadhus Fight

The fifty Sadhus of Kathmandu who fell out over the issue whether they could adopt a woman as one of their disciples, cannot be blamed, for Eve has been the origin of half the troubles of the world. It is said that the Conservative section objected to the presence of the woman while the younger members thought it was "all right." Conservatism is the privilege of age, and it is not surprising that wisdom had drawned on the aged, while the young who had much to learn from the school of experience obviously resorted to the force of arms for setting the issue, rather than trust themselves to the intricacies of religious logic. The report ends rather abruptly without telling us which party won and at what cost—for "trisuls" are dangerous weapons coming under the mischief of the Public Security Acts, now sought to be replaced by a central, All-India legislation. Nor does the report say what happened to the woman who started it. A shrewd guess would be that she slid away from the scene when the "trisuls" became more prominent. The enraged Sadhus were possibly too excited to take notice of a fact which would have knocked the bottom out of their quarrel.

## Castes And Sub-Castes

Amidst cheers Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Parliament on Monday that the Government would not encourage disruptive census operations and definitely not the mention of all kinds of castes and creeds. Unfortunately officials refuse to give up their old ways and communalism dies hard. No birth or death certificate will be issued unless the caste and sub-caste is entered on it. Men who come to collect data for adult franchise, insist that every one supply these details. As long as caste and sub-caste are mentioned in the many official forms and registers, these details will be demanded. Even schools record castes and subcastes — places where a decisive blow to the caste system should be struck. Though the Government have pronounced that they do not recognise the caste system, there is a silent conspiracy on the part of subordinate officials to see that castes and subcastes are kept alive in officials documents. If the Government is sincere about its resolve to withdraw recognition from the caste system, they must insist that there is no mention of caste in any of the official registration forms. It is for the different departmental heads to see that the Government instructions are carried out strictly so that this obnoxious system is wiped out if not in our time, at least, in the next generation.

# CRIMES INCREASING IN JUBBULPORE

## Thirty-Two Cases Of House-Breaking

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

Thirty-two cases of house-breaking and 75 thefts are reported to have taken place in the city within a fortnight. Twelve cases of house-breaking and 29 cases of thefts were detected and the suspects were brought to book. Nine hundred cases of thefts were registered in 1949 and of these 258 cases were successfully detected.

The increase in the number of cycle thefts is giving a headache to the Jubbulpore police. As many as 178 cycles were lifted in 1949 and of these, 100 cycles were recovered. One hundred and two cases of pick-pocketing were reported last year, and 60 of them were detected and the accused were prosecuted by the police.

Four hundred and twenty-five cases of house-breaking had taken place in 1949 of which 106 cases were detected and the suspects were traced and produced before the courts. Four cases are still pending owing to the delay in the extradition proceedings of the accused who are reported to be in Rewa, Ajmere and other places outside the Madhya Pradesh. Notorious culprits such as Lafarua, an expert in house-breaking, Ramzani a fleet-footed highway robber, Pancham and Tulsi Ram, leaders of burglars have been successfully trapped by the police and sent to jail. The arrest and prosecution of a gang of Anglo-Indian youths has resulted in a remarkable fall of the cases of thefts and house-breakings.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of road accidents registered in 1949 was 25 of which only four proved fatal. One thousand three hundred and fifty two motor vehicles were prosecuted for violating the Motor Vehicles Rules and Act.

Gambling, a deep-rooted vice of Jubbulpore, was dealt with by the city police with a stern hand. Notorious gamblers, who had been passing off as gentlemen, were either externed or subjected to restrictions under the Goonda Act, and this alertness on the part of the authorities delivered a fatal blow to this social evil. Four hundred and eighteen gambling dens were raided and 1,725 gamblers were arrested and prosecuted by the police and convicted by the courts.

The police have appealed to the public to co-operate with them in suppression of crimes and detection of the culprits.

### PROPERTY LOOTED

Property, worth about Rs. 6,000 is reported to have been looted and carried away by a gang of armed dacoits, who raided the house of a money-lender in the village the Gunoura, in Hoshangabad District recently. The outlaws had gagged the money-lender and his wife and kept the villagers at bay until they ransacked the house and decamped with the booty.

# FRANCE CLINGS TO HER COLONIES

## India's Suspicion

LONDON, (By Radio).

Writing under the heading "India and Indo-China", "Time and Tide" (February 25) states: The question of recognising or not recognising the former French colonies in Indo-China which was a principal point of dissension at Colombo has now gone a stage further. Great Britain and the United States have decided to admit Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos into the family of nations in the status of nominally autonomous countries within the French Union. Of all the Dominions, Australia is so far the only one to follow this lead.

To the anxious observer the case for recognition seems both strong and urgent. The need of stopping the onward march of Soviet Russia in Asia should at this time outweigh all other considerations and in the end Messrs. Bevin, Acheson and Spender have powerful practical arguments on their side. But India, the so far reluctant Dominions and countries like Siam and the Philippines have a case too and it is a case that must be understood and met in some measure before there can be any chance of gathering solid support for the Anglo-American point of view.

Asian nationalism is militant and suspicious. It is not in a mood to pretend that apparent autonomy is the real thing. India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia have all since the war attained real independence. The French claim that Bao Dai's Viet Nam and her neighbours have now attained the equivalent of Dominion status, but Mr. Nehru does not agree and nor, it is evident, does enlightened public opinion in most of the overseas nations of the Commonwealth.

### ANOTHER OBSTACLE

There is a further obstacle to recognition which concerns India and France alone. France still clings to her five minute colonies on the Indian subcontinent though it must be obvious to any thinking Frenchman that with the end of the British Indian Empire there must be an end too of French, or for that matter Portuguese, colonialism in India. Plebiscites have shown that the native population of these colonies desire integration with India. If France were to take quickly and gracefully that is in any case inevitable, Franco-Indian relations could be restored to a normal and friendly basis overnight.

Some further reasonable concessions with regard to Indo-China itself would then remove all justification for the present deplorable split in policy but the initiative rests with Paris and not with Delhi.—L.P.S.

## OUR READERS' VIEWS

### Himalayan Masters

Mr. Donald Dias' letter in your issue of 15th instant is really a stunner in his dogamtic assertion about the reality of the invissible Masters. We only regard this as wishful thinking in the face of the fact that some eminent and disinterested persons who have investigated the assumption about the occult phenomena have repudiated the theory of these Masters hailing from the Himalayas and working at the helm of the T.S.

We have already quoted the theological viewpoint from a learned dissertation in a recent American Journal on the subject.

We refrain from saying anything of our own as our aim and object all along has been to find out what is the background of fact and fiction behind these Mahatmas. Mr. Donald Dias can't simply snub us away from our sincere quest, affirm what he likes and get away with it. One can't be baulked of his right to reject all flummery and come to the bed-rock of facts.

We have referred to Mr. J. Krishnamurti who was announced in the name of the Masters as Jagadguru or "vehicle of the new World-Teacher Lord Maitreya, one of the loftiest of Masters, whose last incarnation on earth had been as Christ" and Mrs. Besant had said "A voice not heard on earth for 2000 years has once again been heard". Strange to say Krishnamurti has dissolved the Order of the Star established to accelerate the omnibenevolent work of the Masters and thus belied the expectations of these blessed beings. Further, Krishnamurti has absolutely severed all connection with institutional or organized religion, sect or society and has no more affiliation with T.S. Does not this set any man gifted with a grain of commonsense thinking why this flop? Mr. Donald must satisfy us on rational grounds why the Masters and Krishnamurti have each on their side missed the bus and proved Dr. Besant's prophetic pronouncement of the advent of Jagadguru hollow? These are facts and what is the irresistible conclusion to any one who is hot on the trail of these Masters?

One is also baffled to find that a part of "occult" instructions once figured in the alleged teaching of immoral practices. We don't want to further allude to this ugly episode. This is monstrous but nevertheless an unassailable fact. We commend Mr. Besterman's well documented study of the surject in his book on "Mrs. Besant" and also Mr. Ernest Wood's "Is This Theosophy?". Both these will lift the brain-cap of earnest seekers after truth.

In view of what we have said above, will Mr. Donald, to convince us to the contrary, state the names of the so-called Master's associates and disciples who have contacted these Holy ones or are now under their training to enable us to get in touch with them to probe into facts for what they are worth and if possible ourselves undertake to undergo any austerity of practice and verify what is what? We presume Mr. Donald has not himself contacted these Masters and what he says is not a demonstrable fact but only hearsay. We challehge him for that and shall put him and his Masters to the test if he says so.

Mr. Donald can't doubt our motives for our search for the Masters. We assure him that we are sincere seekers for these Mahatmas if they are at all get-at-able but are peremptorily against all hanky-panky about them.

—MULCHAND DEOMAL.

### B.P.C.C. And Greater Bombay

I have read a letter from Mr. Oza of the B.S.D. Congress in your issue of the 23rd instant and fully support him in his request.

Although the area from Oshivra to Dahisar has been vested with the Collector of Thana for Revenue and Police purposes, the Bombay Rationing Order is made applicable in this area at a special request to the Premier and Minister of Local Self-Government. The Chief Minister had also responded to our request for the formation of a separate taluka and provision of an additional Mamlatdar with his office at Borivli.

Area from Jogeshwari to Dahisar is fully developed and the entire population has its business centre in Bombay.

In the circumstances BPCC is requested to reconsider its proposal to split up the B.S. District.

VASANTRAO MUKUNDRAO.

Borivli

# LIVING CONDITIONS OF OIL WORKERS

## I. L. O. Enquiry

GENEVA: The International Labour Office has completed on-the-spot investigations in Iran and Iraq of the working and living conditions of petroleum workers in those countries. The findings of the ILO mission will be submitted to this year's session of the Organisation's industrial committee on petroleum.

The ILO mission visited Iran and Iraq at the invitation of the Governments of those countries to study the social conditions prevailing in the petroleum industry, and to propose measures for facilitating social and economic proposals adopted by the ILO's Petroleum Committee.

In order to compare conditions in the petroleum industry with those in other industries, the mission also visited textile, chemical, glass, cement, and tobacco industries and railway workshops at Ahwaz, Isfahan, Teheran and Baghdad.

# WIDER ECONOMIC POLICY RECOMMENDED

## Industrialists' Views Conveyed To Fiscal Commission

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27, (PTI).

THE Fiscal Commission examined the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry this afternoon. The representatives were headed by Mr. G. D. Birla.

Commenting on the principal task entrusted to the Fiscal Commission and its general approach, the representatives of the Federation observed that the future commercial policy of India could be best considered only as an aspect of a wider and comprehensive economic policy.

They said that the Commission should therefore concern itself also with the basic issue as to what Government should do to create a suitable atmosphere for industrial environment. The representatives urged that Government's fiscal policy should be wide and liberal enough to encourage the fullest possible utilization of the country's human and material resources.

On the subject of tariff protection, they argued that it was not necessary to lay down any obligations on protected industries except those relating to quality and cost.

**PLANNING**

Expressing their views on the subject of planning, the spokesmen of the Federation stated that it might be desirable to set up a compact high-powered commission to determine the general principles and programme of development. The functions of this commission should be limited to an overall survey of the field of economic development and to the location of industries and the formulation of priorities.

On the subject of the Tariff Board, the Federation was of the view that it should be made a permanent and statutory organisation, but should be adequately staffed to enable it to discharge its duties.

At present its structure and organisation were not adequate for this purpose.

**DEVELOPMENT**

Questioned about the pattern of industrial development that the Federation contemplated for the next few years, Mr. Birla stated that he was of the view that priority should be given to schemes designed to satisfy the basic needs of the people, in regard to food and clothing. Such capital goods as were necessary for this purpose should be imported, but, beyond this point, the establishment of heavy industries must follow and not precede the expansion of the basic consumption industries.

Questioned further about the relations between small-scale and large-scale organised industries, the spokesmen of the Federation visualized no serious conflict of interest and recognized that the former had an important place in the economic structure of the country on the subject of the Havana Charter. They were of the view that having regard to her economy it might be prudent for this country not to tie herself up in international commitments, but admitted that the matter required very detailed and careful examination.

## COST OF LIVING INDEX DOWN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (PTI): The cost of living index number (base: equal to 100) in Silchar fell by eight points to 132 during December 1949 due to fall in the prices of rice, fish, potatoes and gur, according to the statistics of the Labour Bureau.

In Tinsukia, the index number declined by two points to 113 during the same period. A fall in the prices of fish and vegetables was responsible for bringing the index to this level.

In Gauhati, the index number receded fractionally to 124 due to a slight fall in the prices of rice together with a decline in the prices of long cloth, shirting and bed-sheet.

In Kharagpur, the index number registered a fall of five points and stood at 134 during the same period. The main items accounting for this fall were potatoes and brinjals in the good group.

## School Of Economics Exam.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has been informed that the London School of Econimics and Political Science is again holding this year an examination in India on April 22, 1950 for admission to the B.Sc. (Economics) course beginning from October 1950.

Applications for permission to take the examination must reach the Registrar of the London School direct by March 8, 1950.

## GUJERAT P.C.C. TO MEET ON MARCH 10

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27

The Provincial Congress Committee executive will meet on March 10 and 11 at Ahmedabad to decide about elections of delegates and primary panchayats. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will attend the meeting. The executive will also discuss the question of revitalising the Congress organisation in Gujarat, in view of the recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

**MILL PREMISES RAIDED**

Having learnt about alleged black-marketing in mill machinery, the Enforcement Branch, Ahmedabad, raided the premises of Hathisingha Mill and seized some materials. Legal steps are being taken against the mill authorities.

# Stop Press

**MARSEILLES DOCKERS' TOKEN STRIKE**

PARIS, Feb. 27, (PTI): Dockers at Marseilles today staged a 24-hour strike "against war in Vietnam." They could not have worked in any case as one of the worst gales on record made harbour and dock operations impossible. In Paris, plans were being made tonight to get people to work tomorrow when a bus and underground railway strike is threatened to secure higher minimum wages and an immediate provisional monthly bonus of 3,000 francs.

**U. S. BAN ON TRAVEL TO BULGARIA**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The State Department today banned American citizens from travelling on private business to Bulgaria. This followed the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries last week. Travel to Hungary was banned last December. The State Department said then that it could not accord normal protection to American citizens there.

**PEASANT REVOLT**

CANTANZARO (Italy), Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Landless and unemployed peasants of Southern Italy today seized 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres) of uncultivated estates in a new flare-up of last autumn's smouldering "peasant revolt." The latest seizures were made in the early hours of this morning on the Rolling Hills and flat yellow brown plains.

# Debate On P. S. M. Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

specific under the constitution of India.

Mr. Khedgikar also maintained that the Provincial Public Security Measures Act, was redundant in view of a similar, but more comprehensive, legislation, recently enacted at the centre.

**VAGUE GROUNDS**

Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, Bahujan Samaj Party, said, that the grounds on which the Act was enforced in the villages of Ahmednagar, were vague and ridiculous. As a result, people had suffered greatly.

He said that the powers under the Act were misused by the officials for political ends, and there were several instances in which they had unwarrantedly intervened in the elections of the local bodies, seeking protection under certain provisions of the Act.

The Congress claimed that more than 95 per cent of the population followed that organisation. If so, why this Act? he asked.

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, who thought that the Bill was of a highly "dangerous character", however disassociated himself from the "personal, acrimonious remarks," made by other members of the Opposition.

He felt that if the present amending Bill, had rectified the mistakes of the past, as contained in the Public Security Measures Act, it would have been as non-controversial as the Central legislation just passed, and its passage would have been equally felicitous.

**Wherever there was the possibility of large-scale subversive activities, it was, of course, necessary to assume certain powers, but the present Bill endangered democratic methods.**

The Constitution of India, conferred the privilege of free movement on all citizens. All externments, he felt, violated this provision. The Government had a better right to detain a person than to extern him.

Mr. R. S. Gavale, Workers' and Peasants' Party, in a vitriolic attack on the Bill, charged the Government with incapacity to rule. He said that they had forfeited the confidence of a disillusioned public. If they had any sense of self-respect, they would immediately resign.

**GANDHIAN IDEALS**

He alleged that in the name of democracy the Government was practising high-handed autocracy. In season and out of season, they waxed eloquent on the lofty ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, which, they were far from translating into action. There was no people's Raj as envisaged by Gandhiji or guaranteed in the Congress election manifesto. The present Bill was a complete negation of democracy, and was framed on the lines of totalitarianism, its only counterpart being Hitlerism.

Replying to the debate on the first reading, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, regretted that the views of the Government had not been properly appreciated. It had been made out that the Government were impervious to criticism. This was not true, for at no time did they pretend to the mantle of all-wisdom. It was not true that the bogey of communism had been exaggerated by the Government, for positive dangers were still lurking by. Some of the criticisms might have been due to the expectation that the present Government would be dislodged, and they could step in. He had no objection whatever if this was done democratically and by the usages of the law.

The present Government, he said had the highest respect for law and bowed to every decision of the courts, and whenever they differed from the decisions of courts, they resorted only to the means lawfully at their disposal —the High Court and even the Supreme Court. The suggestion that they had no respect for High Court or any other Court's decisions was an unworthy suggestion and he would challenge anyone to prove it.

The charge that some of the decisions of the Government were taken in panic, was also not correct, for all their decisions were taken with the utmost thought and after due consideration. Government could not allow subversive activities to go on unhindered, ultimately strangling the infant democracy of the country. Even on the floor of the Assembly one of the Members had openly advocated violence as a means of overthrowing the present Government. Even this could be understood in a country wherein democratic methods were not available, but surely not in a democracy.

**ELECTIONS**

The Home Minister refuted the suggestion that the recent Assembly by-elections had been interfered with by the police acting under the powers of this Act, and assured the House that elections would in no way be interfered at any time by the present Government. He said that amendments scheduled to be incorporated in the amending Bill, would do away with all violations of the Constitution, and the complaint that it would not was a matter of opinion and could only be settled by the opinion of the High Court if anyone sought a decision.

He also felt that the three-year extension of the Act was reasonable and only fair to any successor Government.

The Home Minister complimented the people of the State of Bombay, on splendidly co-operating with the police in maintaining peace. "Five hundred tons of milk can be poisoned by one drop of poison. We do not wish to control the milk, but the poison. Similarly, while most of the people are peaceful and law-abiding there are some who want to jeopardise the security of the State, and strangle our infant democracy. We will never allow this to happen," he said.

**It was his firm opinion that bad means vitiated the ends themselves even if they were good. If the proper atmosphere existed in the country, then there would have been no need for such Acts.**

**THE GRENADE**

Holding that the emergency which had engendered the Public Security Measures' Act was still there, the Home Minister opened a small leather suitcase before him, and removed from it a dark, and sinister-looking object. He flourished it before the House and said that it was a hand-grenade, one of six which had been recovered from some arrested persons two days ago in Bombay.

"One such will blow up this whole Assembly, if it explodes. Members need not fear, for this particular one is rendered innocuous," he added. Six grenades, perhaps stolen from the military, and ammunition for machine-guns had been recovered by the police after their arrest of two men and the search of their houses.

The Bill was read a first time after the Home Minister's reply.

At the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Socialist, moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion within "two months from today."

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved another amendment to the effect that the Bill be referred to a 15-man Select Committee with the direction that the Committee should submit its report to the Assembly before the end of March.

The amendments were lost. The first one which was pressed for a division was lost by 19 for and 93 against.

# News BRIEFS

**MINIATURE MINT**

A miniature "mint" has been seized by a police party in the village of Salimshah, three miles from Fazilka in East Punjab. Two persons were arrested and a large number of half rupee and one rupee counterfeit coins, besides a complete apparatus used for minting, was seized. A country made pistol was also recovered.

**ILLEGAL OIL**

The Miraj police seized on Monday a truck carrying 455 tins of kerosene from Sangli on its way to Vijapur without a proper permit. The driver of the truck was arrested.

**FOR KUMBH MELA PILGRIMS**

The U. P. Government have allowed the pilgrims for Kumbh Mela, Hardwar, to carry with them rationed foodgrains up to 10 seers.

**UNLICENSED RADIOS**

Thirty-six persons were convicted for possessing unlicensed radio sets during the period July to September 1949. Two of them were from Bombay.

**PAKISTAN'S MINISTER**

Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, Pakistan's Ambassador at large, was leaving London by air, Monday for Cairo on his way back to Karachi. Nawab Gurmani on his return to Karachi will resume the Pakistan Cabinet post of Minister for Kashmir Affairs.

**COMEDIAN DEAD**

**Sir Harry Lauder, famous Scottish Comedian, died on Sunday night. Sir Harry, who was 79, had been ill since August. The little, dynamic comedian with the stout heart, rose from a nine shilling a week job in the pits to become Britain's highest paid music hall entertainer.**

**QUIT ORDER**

Mr. B. P. Sharma, Propaganda Secretary of the Aurangabad District Shetkari Kamgar Union, was served with a notice to leave Aurangabad and Bir Districts within 48 hours.

## Leaguers To Meet In Lahore

**STRAIGHTENING OUT "CROOKED" POLITICS**

KARACHI, Feb. 27, (UPI): "Time has to remove all fears from the minds of the people of Pakistan fear which has constantly been instilled into them, fear of external aggression and a much greater fear of oppression by the Government of Pakistan itself" observed Mr. H. S. Suhrawary former Prime Minister of undivided Bengal addressing a press conference here prior to his departure for Multan on a tour of that District.

Mr. Suhrawardy added that he and some of his colleagues have convened a conference of Muslim League workers in Lahore on March 18 and 19 which will consider ways and means to straighten out the present "crooked" political business in Pakistan."

## We Are No More Afraid Of Famines

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26, (PTI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay Revenue and Home Minister, said here today "We are no more afraid of famines".

Referring to the famine conditions prevailing in about 200 villages of North Gujarat he said we fought successfully the great famine of Gujarat last year and "we are no more afraid of famines". "Officials and public workers know how to fight famines and they set about devising relief measures as and when they are needed".

Mr. Morarji Desai declared open an agricultural exhibition at Ahmedabad and was returning to Bombay today.

## State Transport Token Strike Called Off

POONO, Feb. 27, (UPI): The token strike of the State Transport workers in the Bombay State scheduled on March 1 has been called off according to a statement issued by the General Secretary of the Socialist dominated State Transport Kamgar Sabha.

Satisfactory agreement regarding demands put forward by the Kamgar Sabha is understood to have been reached at a conference held here today between the Kamgar Sabha representative, Mr. Sathe, the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, and the Chief Labour Officer of the Bombay State Mr. Bagwe.

## A.I.R. TO BROADCAST BUDGET NEWS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (UPI).—All India Radio will broadcast special bulletins in English and Hindi on Feb. 28, carrying budget news.

The bulletins in English which will be on the air between 6-20 and 6-30 p.m. and between 6-45 p.m. and 6-55 p.m. will contain "flashes" from the taxation proposals as they are being announced in Parliament by the Finance Minister and a summary of the Budget speech respectively. These will be relayed by all stations of A.I.R.

## FILLIP TO JUTE CULTIVATION

### W. Bengal To Repeal Regulation Act

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27, (PTI): In pursuance of the Government of India's policy to make the country self-sufficient in jute, the Government of West Bengal are taking steps to repeal the Jute Regulation Act so as to allow cultivator's to extend jute cultivation without restrictions. Pending formal repeal of the Act, instructions have been issued to the officers concerned not to enforce its provisions. Necessary arrangements for the supply of extra seeds required as also for the provision of extra letting facilities where required are also being made.

To remove any apprehensions in the minds of the cultivators, the Government of India have given an assurance to the cultivators that they will make good to the State the deficit in rice which may result from the diversion of paddy acreage to jute and also that they would guarantee the offtake of the cultivators' produce of jute at reasonable prices.

## BOOKS OF TODAY

(Continued from page 4)

but the eye has been directed only towards Yoga and philosophy, not to the poetical expression of it. When the full day comes, however, it may well be that this too will be discovered".

The language is lucid and clear and the letters not only bring out Sri Aurobindo in the light of a philosopher and a poet, but also as a literary critic of fine discernment and unfailing judgment.

### An Indian Abroad

In this the revised edition of Mr. Varghese's book (first published in 1942) the author claims to attempt an impartial evaluation of American, and thus impliedly of European culture and civilisation. "The book", says he, "does not pretend to be a serious study of USA". But serious study or not, the casual reader fails to see any signs whatsoever of this culture in a series of casual sketches, quite a few of which are devoted to prostitutes, gold diggers and Night Club queens on the one hand, and gangsters, film stars and millionaires on the other.

His picture of the great American scene—the Universities, Hotels, Colour problems, commerce and industries—in fact, the grand kaleidoscope of the Brave New World carries little or no conviction.

The style, however, is witty, pungent and barbed, as the occasion demands and forms the highlight of the book, which can be recommended only as light reading.

—P. D.

Three Pakistanis who had entered the Indian Republic without permits and were suspected to be engaged in anti-Indian activities, were arrested in Saharanpur by the local police, Monday.

# PAKISTAN TROOPS ON BIHAR BORDER

## Adjournment Motion On Reports Disallowed

NEW DELHI, FEB. 27, (UPI).

**AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION TABLED BY SHRI SHAMANANDAN SAHAY (BIHAR), TO DISCUSS THE CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES ON THE BORDERS OF BIHAR, NEAR PURNIAH, WAS DISALLOWED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY BY THE SPEAKER, MR. G. V. MAVALANKAR, AFTER HEARING THE OPINION OF THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE.**

The Prime Minister said that, so far as the Government of India were concerned, they attached no importance whatsoever to such newspaper reports. He added that it was upto the Speaker to allow the adjournment motion or rule it out of order.

In view of this expression of opinion of the Government by the Prime Minister, the Speaker disallowed the motion.

Several members, including Shri Shamanandan Sahay and Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, stood up asking whether the member who had tabled the adjournment motion would be given an opportunity to explain his point.

Mr. Mavalankar said that it was not necessary in view of the Prime Ministers' remark.

Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, told Parliament today in reply to a question by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that objection was taken to the hoisting of the Indian national flag on August 15, 1949, on the staff quarters of the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan.

The objection was raised by some passers-by, presumably refugees, who had collected in the vicinity of the clerical quarters and staff quarters of the Indian High Commissioner's office in Pakistan.

A large hostile crowd had collected and the police force had been reinforced by additional police for dispersal of the crowd. The police had to open fire as a result of which one person died and seven were injured.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan also visited the scene of the occurrence soon after the incident, and was very helpful in dispersing the crowd. A court of inquiry had since been set up and the findings of that court were that police firing was justified.

**GENERAL RULE ON FOREIGN FLAGS**

Pandit Nehru also stated that when the matters had been taken up by the Indian High Commissioner with the Pakistan authorities, it was stated by the latter that the matter was not governed by any practice. But the general rule was that, in Pakistan, foreign flags could be hoisted along with Pakistan flag on diplomatic premises and on the cars of diplomatic missions.

With regard to the international practice in such matters, the Prime Minister said that as far as he could ascertain the flag of a foreign country might be flown by diplomatic or Consular representatives side by side with the country's flag.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh asked whether other countries had any rules regarding the flying of foreign flags more or less analogous to the Pakistan rules.

Pandit Nehru said that so far as he knew only Pakistan had made such specific rules on the subject.

## Special Wreath From Manila

N7W DELHI, Feb. 27, (UPI): Mr. Lorenzo Bautista, President of the Philippines Town Hall organisation which is an extra replica of the American town hall in New York, arrived in Delhi with the sole object, as he stated of "laying a wreath of flowers at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat" on behalf of 67 civic and educational groups in the Philippines.

Mr. Bautista said that the wreath of fresh flowers which was offered at Gandhiji's Samadhi was flown from Manila to Calcutta on a special plane arranged by the West Bengal Governor Dr. Katju. The flowers with which the wreath was prepared were donated by 67 civic and educational groups in the Philippines. The flowers were first assembled in the Malacanand Palace, the official residence of the President of the Phillipines, before being made into a wreath. The finished wreath was then handed to Mr. Bautista by the Secretary of the External Affairs of the Philippines Government.

The plane carrying the wreath left Manila at 9-30 a. m. and reached Calcutta at 4 p.m. the same day.

## 'SWING' TOWARDS OPPOSITION

### 14 Madras MLA's Want New Seats

MADRAS, Feb. 27, (PTI): Fourteen Congress Legislators have sent a written request to Mr. Sivashanmugham Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, that they should be allotted seats in the same block in which the seat is assigned to Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras.

Mr. Prakasam, it will be recalled, has demanded a seat "by the side of the Opposition party in the Assembly" as a protest against the three-man committee's recommendations to drop the charges against certain Ministers of the Madras Government.

A spokesman of Mr. Prakasam's group said that that their decision to sit apart from the Congress benches did not mean that they were resigning from the Congress. "Our differences are only with the Congress Legislature party," he said.

The Speaker told pressmen that he would be providing separate seats for Mr. Prakasam and 14 members of the Congress Party in the Assembly. The seats would be by the side of the Opposition party. He added that Mr. Prakasam and his associates would still be considered as members of the Congress Legislature Party as they had not resigned from that party.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

**NEW YORK COTTON MAY**

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous Closing | .. | 32.76 |
| Today's opening | .... | 32.76 |
| Difference | .. | Nil. |
| Today's Closing | .... | 32.65 |
| Difference | .... | —11 |

**LAST QUOTATIONS**

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Forward | Rs. 182 4 |
| Gold Forward | Rs. 116 14 |
| Silver Bullion | Rs. 182 0 |
| Silver Mint | Rs. 182 8 |
| Gold Ready | Rs. 117 0 |
| Sovereign | Rs. 75 8 |

**NEW YORK STOCKS**

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors 75-7/8.
United States Steel common 30-3/8.
Ditto Pref. unquoted.

**KARACHI COTTON MARKET**

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

Cotton Market easy owing restricted demand and further accumulation in stocks which now nearer four lacs bales compared 345000 last week.

Saturday's business 3000. Exports 6096 bales for Pondicherry, Hongkong and Continental Ports.

Cottonseeds quiet. Bullion firm. Stocks Exchange dull.

Current quotations Cotton NT Rollers 69/-, Punjab 289 F 70/4, Four F 68/-, Cottonseeds ready 5/6, March 5/8, Gold 99/-.

GAS GYLINDERS
RIBBON LOOMS
BRUSH MACHINERY
WIRE PRODUCTS
MACHINERY
Mfr's Sole Agents:
DOCTOR, SHAH & CO.
Swadeshi Mills Estate,
BOMBAY 4.

# DETENUS RELEASED BY COURT RE-ARRESTED

## Confusing State Of Affairs, Say Bengal Judges

CACUTTA, February 27, (PTI).

A SPECIAL BENCH of the Calcutta High Court today declared illegal the detention of 371 detenus in various jails of West Bengal under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930 and the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949 and ordered that they be set at liberty forthwith.

The special bench gave the decision while delivering judgment on the habeas corpus applications filed by the prisoners who had been in detention since June, 1949.

**The detenus were, however, sent back to custody on the strength of the orders served on them yesterday by the West Bengal Government under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, passed by the Indian Parliament on Saturday.**

The Advocate-General brought the matter to the notice of the court before the judgment had been delivered. He said that the detention order under the BCLA Act, 1930 and West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949 had been cancelled and new orders under Preventive Detention Act served on detenus last Sunday. He, therefore, suggested that the court should not deliver its judgment.

Mr. Justice Sen, presiding over the special bench, however, did not agree with this view and passed order holding that BCLA Act and the Ordinance, became void from 12 midnight of January 26, 1950, and they were not concerned with the provisions of the new constitution.

**NO COMMENT**

Their Lordships did not proundce any opinion on the validiy of the new detention order or on the propriety of the conduct of the authority in continuing the detention which the court had held to be illegal or upon the risks which the detaining authority might be taking upon itself by detaining the prisoners under the new law in spite of the court's order of release.

Leave to appeal under Article 132 of the constitution was granted to the Advocate-General. The other 195 detenus from Presidency Jail, who had also made similar habeas corpus applications, were directed not to be produced in court, but the Advocate-General was asked to communicate the court's order of release to the detaining authority.

**JUDGMENT**

Mr. Justice Sen, delivering the judgment of the bench, said that the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1930 and the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949 were inconsistent with the provisions of Part III of the Indian constitution. They became, therefore, void from the midnight of January 25, 1950. That being so, the bench was of the opinion that even the President or the Legislature could not make any adaptations or modifications of those laws in order to bring them in accord with the provisions of the constitution.

Rule 28 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950 had not only tried to convert the court into a legislative body, but in doing so it had by a proviso reduced this newly created legislative body to a position of sub-ordination and inferiority. The effect of this was to convert the judiciary into a legislature with limited powers and the executive into a judiciary whose decisions were to be final.

"In this confusing state of affairs the only thing for us to do is to act in accordance with the oath which we took when we assumed office. In our opinion we would be false to our oath if we gave effect to this Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, even though the order may have emanated from the President of the Indian Republic, our respect for whom is no less than that of anybody else," the judgment concluded.

## R

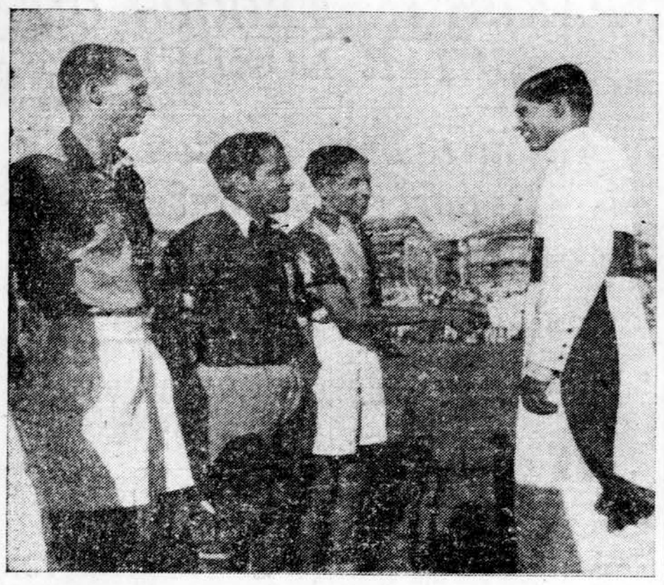
For possessing and selling cloth illegally, RAMSARUP BABURAM, SUNDERLAL CHHOTALAL, CHHOTALAL RAVIKARANDAS AND CO. LTD. and NATWARLAL MAGANLAL were convicted and the first accused was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 15,000 or in default to undergo 10 months' rigorous imprisonment, the second was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 25,000 or in default to undergo 10 months' rigorous imprisonment, the third was fined Rs. 2,000 and the fourth was fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For possessing rationed articles in excess of the permissible and failing to surrender ration cards, KISTAYYA KU... sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and ... or in default to undergo six months' rigorous im... first count and to two months' rigorous imprison... or in default to undergo two months' rigoro... second count.

For importing foodgrains without a ... DAS was fined Rs. 50 or in default t... imprisonment.

For obtaining rations illegally ... or in default to undergo three ...

# A LUCKY HANDSHAKE



Walter D'Souza, the Captain of the Lusitanians team that won the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship for the second year in succession at the expense of G. I. P. Railway "A" seen shaking hands with His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay at the commencement of the game yesterday.

## NATAL DRAW WITH 'AUSSIES'

MARITZBURG, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Natal drew with the Australians here today when the return match between the two sides fizzled out mainly because of the no-play decision owing to rain on Saturday.

It was therefore confined to two days and Australia who had scored 312 on Friday today dismissed Natal for 145. The follow-on was not enforced and Australia batting again scored 106 for the loss of one wicket before stumps were drawn.

## 'Lusis' 'A' Held To A Draw

### KILLEDAR CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Lusitanians Womens hockey team proved poor scorers in this evenings Killedar Cup match against Bombay Grey's "D" in the quarter final round at the Cooperage and the game ended in a goalless draw inspite of extra time.

For quite forty minutes the Lusitanians were in the Greys goalarea and the ball hardly came into their half, but still poor finish in the circle and also due to the splendid and courageous goalkeeping of Miss Parekh and also the sticky defence of Miss Dubash that no goals were scored.

The teams: LUSITANIANS:—Miss T. Talati; Esme, Rose; Diana, Pamela, Cecilia; Mary, Evelyn, Elsa, Avonne, Lorna.

GREYS "D":— Parekh, Dubash, Moris; Knight, M. Talati; E. D'Souza, Moses, B. De Souza Tilley, M. Ferreira, Holmes.

**JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY**

Earlier in the evening in the Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament Blue Wizards and Indian Naval Civilians were concerned in a goalless draw inspite of extra time being played.

### FOOTBALL AT CALICUT

CALICUT, Feb. 27 (PTI): The students, Bangalore, defeated the States Club, Cochin by one goal to nil in the Mohammed Abdur Rahiman Memoral Football Tournament here today.

## In the Day's Sport

**HOCKEY**

**Cooperage—**

4-30 p.m. Goan's "B" vs. Overseas Communication (Jepsen Cup—Replay).

5-40 p.m. Grey's "A" vs. Bombay City "B" (Killedar Cup—semi-final).

**St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.**

3-10 p.m. Bombay Port Trust 'B' vs. Mahim Young Boys.

4-10 p.m. Blue Wizards vs. General Motors.

5-15 p.m. G. B. Police 'A' vs. B. B. and C.I. "B" (Final of Parel League).

CASPIN
For all Pains
BENGAL CHEMICAL

HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The Explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

FOR A QUICK RESTORATIVE TAKE

BOVRIL

# COMMONWEALTH BEAT CEYLON BY AN INNINGS

## Rain Causes Downfall Of Batsmen In First Test

## Freer And Pope Deadly On Treacherous Wicket

**COLOMBO, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—Commonwealth cricketers won the "unofficial" Test against Ceylon here today by an innings and 51 runs with 35 minutes to spare.**

Ceylon had followed on 202 runs behind yesterday and they found the wicket almost unplayable today owing to a little rain which had fallen last night and which caused the start to be delayed an hour.

When play was resumed every ball kicked up and made a small mark on the pitch causing the batsmen to do a good deal of patting down.

Pope and Freer found the wicket to their liking and in one spell after lunch Freer took three wickets for one run in four overs and his next five overs cost only eight runs.

Sathasivam who gave a classic display yesterday looked set for another good performance until a ball from Freer kicked up and hit him on the wrist while Pope fielding the leg trap made no mistake in taking the catch.

Earlier Sathasivam hit Freer to two successive fours.

Rodrigo and Coomaraswamy played pluckily for more than an hour and at one time looked like saving the game. Wijesinghe then became associated with Rodrigo but Tribe deceived him and Jayashinghe for Livingston to snap off the bails and make two stumping dismissals.

The innings should have ended in the same over when Rodrigo stepped out to drive a ball which beat him and struck Livingston on the chest. The wicketkeeper captain of the Commonwealth just failed to gather it and make a third stumping success.

The end soon came, however, when Rodrigo tried to steal a second run and Oldfield from long-on sent an accurate return to Freer who easily broke the wicket to run out Rodrigo. Otherwise he had played correct cricket on the wicket for more than two hours.

Though beaten Ceylon were not disgraced in as much as they had to fight against heavy odds when the wicket was affected.

Overnight rain delayed the start for one hour on the last day of the "unofficial" Test match here today between Ceylon and the Commonwealth team.

The wicket was soft and good length balls kicked up awkwardly when Ceylon continued their second innings requiring 186 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

The start was made in bright sunshine before a crowd of 1000.

With Pope and Worrell maintaining an excellent length and the ball coming off the pitch at awkward heights the batsmen were unable to make many strokes.

De Saram attempted to drive Pope and paid the penalty by giving the bowler an easy catch.

When Freer came on to bowl the last over before lunch Sathasivam drove his first two balls to the boundary.

The interval was taken with Ceylon still requiring 153 runs to avoid an innings defeat with eight second innings wickets to fall.

With the sun shining brightly the wicket became worse after lunch. Bowling round the wicket with three men close in on the leg side Freer had Navaratne caught at short leg of his first ball after lunch and in his fourth over he obtained two wickets off successive balls when he had Sathasivam and Gunasekara both caught in the leg trap. Freer had then taken three wickets for one run in four overs since lunch. Sathasivam hit three fours during his half hour's stay during which time he made 22.

Rodrigo and the home Captain, Coomaraswamy, in a plucky sixth wicket stand put on 48 runs in just over an hour but Pope had the latter leg before with one that kept low at 113.

Changing ends Freer claimed his fourth wicket when he had Burton leg before three minutes before the tea interval.

After tea both Rodrigo and Wijesinghe played confidently against the medium paced bowling of Pope and Freer but with Tribe relieving Pope Wijesinghe and Jayasinghe were stumped off successive deliveries.

De Soysa, the last man in, sent up the 150 after the innings had lasted 200 minutes and Rodrigo should have been a third victim for Tribe in the same over.

This time, however, Livingston failed to accept a chance offered

The lapse did not prove costly, for in trying to steal a second run off a pull by De Soysa Rodrigo was easily run out.

Rodrigo was the highest scorer in the Ceylon second innings, with 32 which occupied 133 minutes and included two fours.

With his dismissal, the innings closed for 151 and Ceylon were beaten by an innings and 51 runs.

### SCORE BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| **COMMONWEALTH (First Innings) (for 5 wkts. decl.)** | 355 |
| **CEYLON (First Innings** | 153 |
| **CEYLON (Second Innings)** | |
| Makim Salih c Place b Pope | 10 |
| B. Navaratne c Tribe b Freer | 11 |
| I. Desaram c and b Pope | 12 |
| Sathasivam c Pope b Freer | 22 |
| C. I. Gunasekara c Lambert b Freer | 0 |
| S. Coomaraswamy lbw b Pope | 26 |
| J. Burton lbw Freer | 3 |
| Rodrigo run out | 32 |
| Wijesinghe st. Livingston b Tribe | 23 |
| Jayasinghe st. Livingston b Tribe | 0 |
| De Soysa not out | 2 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 151 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lambert 8/2/14/0.
Freer 24/6/55/4.
Pope 19/6/31/3.
Worrell 11/6/17/0.
Alley 1/0/2/0.
Tribe 7/1/22/2.

### Lady Tata Shield Inter-Club Tennis

BOMBAY, Monday.

The P. V. M. Gymkhana will be holding their annual fixtures for the Lady Tata Tennis Shield from March 6. The tournament will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana courts (at Churchgate). Although the rules call for three pairs in each team (this is an inter-club tournament on the lines of the men's Tata Shield) they have been modified to two pairs per team so that many more clubs may be able to participate.

Entries should be sent to the Honorary Sports Secretary P.V.M. Gymkhana, Cooperage, Bombay before March 4.

### SOUTHERN COMMAND ATHLETICS

#### Jubbulpore Sub-Area Win Team Championship

POONA, February 27 (PTI): The first Southern Command Athletic Meet concluded here yesterday at the Southern Command Sports Grounds. Bombay, Madras, Jubbulpore and Deccan Independent Sub-Areas participated in the events.

Jubbulpore Sub-Area annexed the team championship while Madras Sub-Area stood second. Jubbulpore's overwhelming superiority in the distance events enabled them to win the championship.

A team selected from the winners will represent the Southern Command in the Inter-Command Athletic Meet to be held in Delhi next month.

### PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE FINALS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The finals of the various divisions of the Parel Hockey League will be played on Tuesday evening at St. Xavier's College ground

In the Senior Division B. B. and C. I. Railway "B" will meet Greater Bombay Police "A" and in the first division Blue Wizards "A" will meet General Motors. The second string of Bombay Port Trust meet Mahim Young Boys in the final of the second division.

### TRAVANCORE FOOTBALL FINAL

TRIVANDRUM Feb. 27 (PTI). In the finals of the Travancore Trophy Tournament, Hyderabad City Police trounced Raisina Sporting Union, Delhi, by six goals to one this evening at the Stadium Grounds. At half time Hyderabad were leading 5-0.

## HOLKAR STAGE A RECOVERY

### Bhaya's Chanceless Knock Of 80

**INDORE, FEB. 27. (PTI): A CHANCELESS KNOCK OF 80 RUNS BY BHAYA AND 39 RUNS BY THE VETERAN "C.K." WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR HOLKAR'S RECOVERY FROM A DIFFICULT POSITION WHEN THY HAD LOST THREE WICKETS FOR ONLY 16 RUNS. THE FOURTH WICKET PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN C. S. NAYDU AND M. M. JAGADLE WHICH REALISED 77 RUNS PAVED THE WAY FOR THIS RECOVERY.**

Bhaya who came in at the fall of the sixth wicket was ably supported by Ramesh Pratap and Jagdish after C. S. Nayudu was caught by Bannerjeee off Sanyal for 44 runs. His 80 included eight fours.

Holkar's innings terminated at 262 runs soon after tea, with a lead of 36 runs over Bihar's first innings total of 226.

Bihar's first wicket in their second innings fell with nil on the board, Bihar's Bose being declared l.b.w. to Gaekwad in his first over. Bihar had made 14 runs for one when stumps were drawn.

The following were the scores:—

**BIHAR (First Innings)** 226

**HOLKAR (First Innings)**

G. Kunzru c Rajendranath b S. Bannerji 0, C. T. Sarwate c Nakhuda b Bimal Bose 7, Mushtaq Ali c Rajendra Nath b S. Banerji 4, M. Jagdale lbw. Bimal Bose 34, C. K. Naydu lbw. Nakhuda 39 C. S. Nayudu c Bannerji b Sanyalal 44, H. Gaiwad lbw Nakhuda 1, Ramaspratp Singh run out 18, Jagdish Chandrasingh not out 10, Saeed R. Khan B. Bimal Bose 6, Extras 19, Total 262.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS**

Bannerji 19-0-73-2, Bimal Bose 24.3-4-66-4, S. Das 8-3-15-0, Bhattacharya 9-1-53-0, Nakhuda 5-1-21-2, R. Sanyal 5-1-15-1.

**BIHAR (Second Innings)**

Bikash Bose lbw Gaikwad 0, S Das batting 12, Sujit Dey batting 2, Extra 0. Total (for one wicket) 14.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Gaikwad 6-5-2-1, Saeed R. Khan 1-0-4-0, Mustaq Ali 3-1-6-0, Jagdale 2-1-2-0.

### METAL BOX BEAT GOAN'S "C"

#### Figueredo Cup Hockey At Parel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Metal Box Sports Club scored an easy victory over Goan Sports "C" in the Figueredo Cup Hockey Tournament at Parel when they won by four goals to one

Ledlie scored twice, Otter and D'Cruz one each for the winners, while E. Pereira reduced the margin.

In the other match in the same tournament Juvenile Sports and City Hockey Club were concerned in a goalless draw.

### DOCKS DEPARTMENT EASY WIN OVER REST

#### B. P. T. Inter-Department Dhanjibhai Shield Cricket

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the Inter-Department Cricket Tournament of the Bombay Port Trust, the Docks Department in their semi-final match against the Rest scored an easy victory over their rival by piling up a huge score of 203 runs for 2 wickets.

Resuming their innings with the overnight score of 49 for no loss, the Docks Department completely mastered the bowling of the Rest and made 203 runs for the loss of only two batsmen.

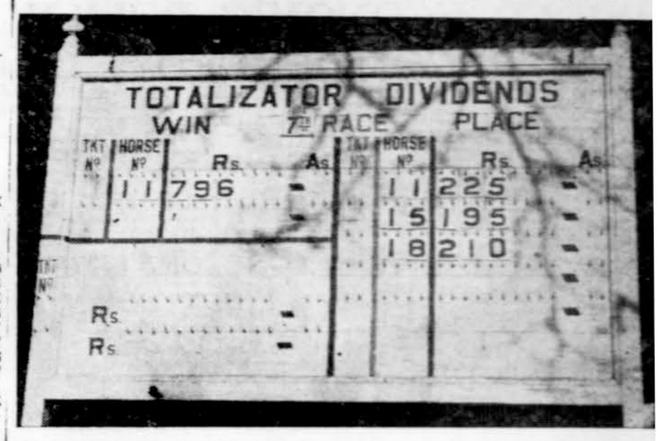
REST, 1st Innings:—110 all out.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT: — Sane lbw Aga 63, Sutari c and b Deshmukh 25, Palwankar not out 56, Dipchand not out 42. Extras 17. Total 203 for 2 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Aga 7-2-27-1, Golvala 2-0-9-0, Shaikh 16-2-79-0, Deshmukh 7-0-43-1, Bhide 7-0-34-0, Duarti 5-1-24-0.

## NOT IN OUR STARS




With the red-hot favourite TISCO going out of board in the seventh race—the Dhar Plate Mile—on Sunday, three rank outsiders fought out the finish, and the Totalizator Dividends boards presented a very "bright" look for the few lucky punters, who received huge dividends for their investments. The winners Who's That (No. 11) with Shiba returned the fabulous odds of 78 to 1 for win and 21 to 1 for a place, while yearling (No. 15) and Ayaz (No. 18) paid respectively Rs. 195/- and 210/- for places.

## MAGNIFICENT CENTURY BY J. RAGHUMAL

## I.C.I. In Winning Position In Times Shield Junior Final

BOMBAY, MONDAY

**J. RAGHMAL, THE TOP SCORER IN THE 1ST INNINGS OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. SPORTS CLUB AGAIN BATTING MAGNIFICENTLY AND SCORING A WONDERFUL CENTURY IN THE 2ND INNINGS STOLE THE LIMELIGHT OF THE MATCH ON THE 3RD DAY AND CONSOLIDATED HIS SIDE'S POSITION IN THE FINAL OF TIMES OF INDIA SHIELD JUNIOR CRICKET TOURNAMENT WHEN THE STUMPS WERE DRAWN STANDARD VACUUM SPORTS CLUB HAD MADE 72 RUNS FOR 3 WICKETS AND STILL REQUIRE 339 RUNS TO AVOID A DEFEAT.**

Continuing their innings at over-night score of 153 for 4 wickets I.C.I. took their total to 306 before their last batsman was out. For this grand total they were indebted to their consistent batsman J. Raghumal who scored a brilliant 105. R. S. Kumane who contributed a valuable 60. J. Carvalho for his 37 and T. J. Dariya worthy who made 34.

In reply to I.C.I.'s total of 306 and requiring 402 runs to win the match—an up hill task Standard Vacuum Sports Club commenced their 2nd innings through their regular opening pair K. S. Rangraj and K. G. Shivji and had made 72 runs for loss of 3 wickets at the end of play. The match will be continued to tomorrow.

### SCORE BOARD

**Imperial Chemical Industries**

1st Innings. .. .. .... 204

**Standard Vacuum 1st Innings** 108

**Imperial Chemical Industries**

2nd Innings ...

A. D. Dadarkar c A. K. Mistry b Temkar 15, V. Mendonca b M. R. Mistry 0, N. S. Achhadwala c A. K. Mistry b M. R. Mistry 8, J. Raghumal b Temkar 105, N. S. Sakroo c Tamboday b Rangraj 27, T. J. Dariaworthy c A. K. Mistry 34, R. S. Humane c Shivji b Temkar 60, J. N. Carvalho st. Tamboday b M. R. Mistry 37, R. H. Dalvi not out 1, D. Pontes c A. K. Mistry b Temkar 0, P. F. Pavri b Temkar 0, Extras 19 TOTAL 306

**Bowling Analysis**

M. R. Mistry 29|11|41|3, K. S. Rangraj 9|1|34|1, M. B. Mehta 16|4|40|0, P. N. Temkar 29|8|91|5, A. K. Mistry 25|5|73|1 R. Pereira 2|0|5|0, R V. Vachhani 2|0|3|0.

**Standard Vacuum 2nd Innings**

K. S. Rangraj lbw R. H. Dalvi 20, K. G. Shivji lbw R. H. Dalvi 18, P. N. Temkar b R. H. Dalvi 0, G. B. Bhatt batting 23, D. A. Vaz batting 10, Extras 1. TOTAL 72 for 3 WKTS.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS**

N. S. Sakroo 6|2|10|0, T. J. Dariyaworthy 9|2|21|0, R. S Humane 4|2|3|0, R. H. Dalvi 13|7|13|3, J. V. Carvalho 7|2|15|0, P. F. Pavri 6|2|9|0.

### Oriental Triumphs Over Empire Of India

#### Inter-Insurance Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY Monday

Continuing their innings with the overnight score of 50 runs for no loss Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Sports Club put up a decent total of 251 for 8 wickets against their rival's—Empire of India Life Assurance Co Ltd. Sports Club—110 in the semi-final for Inter-Insurance Shield Cricket Tournament and entered the final

Resuming their innings on the second day Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Sports Club were able to collect 251 good runs for loss of eight wickets The outstanding scorers for them were P D. Engineer 78, R J Gharat (retired) 55, S S Sambhare 37, while R B Naik was the only successful bowler for Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Sports Club who captured 3 wickets for 28 runs in eleven overs

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Sports Club 110 all out

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd. Sports Club:—

J. Y. Desai run out 20, S S Sambhare lbw Punjabi 37, A. M. Mamsa c and b Pochkhanawala 26 P D. Engineer lbw R. B. Naik 78. K R. Likhite b Punjabi 1, R. J. Gharat retired 55, R. S. Mahtre b R. B. Naik 5, S S. Divekar b R. B. Naik 20, B S. Shetty not out 0, M. S. Bagli not out 2, S. S. Balgi did not bat. Extras 7. TOTAL 251 for 8 wickets.

BOWLING ANANLYSIS: — G. T. Punjabi 22-1-65-2, R. B. Naik 11-0-28-3. P. D. Pochkhanawala 11-2-49-1.

### INTER-OFFICES TENNIS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The entries for the B.P.I., T.A. sponsored annual Inter-Offices Club Tennis Tournament close on the 6th of March, and should be sent to The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Hiralal T. Parekh.

## Summer Lightning Triumphs In Indian St. Leger

**The success of the four-year-old rig Summer lightning in the last of the year's classics—The Indian St Leger over a mile and three-quarters—was a personal triumph for trainer Rylands, whose perseverence and confidence in the rig was ultimately rewarded. In the picture above Summer lightning is seen beating the Derby winner Mansoon Beg in the record timing of 3 minutes 4 2/5 seconds. While in the left is a group picture of the happy quartet, from left to right trainer Rylands, jockey S. Chavan and the joint owners Mr. M. D. Petit and Mrs. P. Rylands.**

# TATA STEEL SHARES REACT AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

## Restricted Business In Cotton Mill Issues

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

On the eve of the Central Budget, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady with increased activity in Tata Steel Shares which reached new high level for the year. This buying indicates general expectation of a favourable Budget. Cotton Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range as a result of restricted business. Bank Shares were steady with some enquiry for Imperials. Belapur Sugars were also in demand. Hindustan Motors were in demand at Rs. 5/9.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1697/- showing a gain of Rs. 10/- as compared with Saturday's close and advanced at Rs. 1715/-. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 335/- and advanced at Rs. 339/- Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 32/6 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 23/1.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1112/8 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 320/- Svadeshi Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 280/- Scindia Shares came in business at Rs. 13/8 and Belapurs were done at Rs. 236.

Thereafter there was moderate realising and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1700 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 336. Mill shares were also being offered and the closing tone was quietly steady.

## FORWARD SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| **MILL SHARES** | |
| Bombay Dyeing (10-8)' | 1106 4 |
| Kohinoor Mills (4-2) | 318 0 |
| Svadeshi Mill (12-4) | 278 0 |
| Central India Mills (S) | 247 0 |
| Simplex Mills (9-8) | 119 0 |
| New Great Eastern (9) | 160 0 |
| Indore | 112 8 |
| Gokak Mills (12) | 278 0 |
| Century Spinning (15) | 242 8 |
| Swan Mills (30) | 315 0 |
| Indian Bleaching (6) | 147 0 |
| Finlay Mills 15) | 271 0 |
| Morarji Goculdas (S) | 150 0 |
| Edward Sassoon (30) | 225 0 |
| Meyer (12) | 99 6 |
| Apollo Mils (As. 4) | 2 15 |
| India United Ord. (0-12-0) | 12 5 6 |
| India United Defd. (0-12-0) | 1 15 |
| Madhusudan (15) | 180 0 |
| Podar (S) | 135 0 |
| Khatau Makanji (S) | 181 4 |
| Swadeshi Coupon | 68 0 |
| **STEEL SHARES** | |
| Tata Steel Ord. (14) | 336 0 |
| Tata Steel Defd (64-12) | 1697 8 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 138 0 |
| **CEMENT** | |
| Associated Cement (7) XD | 156 4 |
| **INDUSTRIES** | |
| Burma (12-8) XD | 358 2 |
| Belapur Sugar (9) | 235 8 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8) | 31 8 |
| Scindia Steam (0-8) | 13 7 |
| Premier Construction | 96 8 |
| Tata Chemical | 12 13 |
| Tata Oil (2) | 51 0 |
| Indian Iron (1) XD | 32 5 |
| Bengal Steel (0-12-(0) | 23 1 |
| Bengal India Corp. (9-8) | 9 9 |
| Indian Copper | 2 7 6 |
| Wimco | 227 8 |
| Alcock | 291 4 |
| **ELECTRIC SHARES** | |
| Tata Power (25) | 1545 0 |
| Tata Hydro (3) | 154 8 |
| Andhra Valley (25) | 1440 0 |

## CASH SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| **COTTON MILLS** | |
| Elphinstone Mills (5) | 61 8 |
| Phoenix (50) | 152 8 |
| Indian Mfg. (10) | 2960 0 |
| Kurla X.D. | 118 12 |
| C aba (12) | 110 8 |
| New City (11) | 195 0 |
| Minerva (12) | 130 0 |
| Bradbury (12) | 420 0 |
| Bharucha Defd. (0-4) | 5 0 |
| Bharat Mills (2) | 32 4 |
| Mysore (4) | 165 0 |
| Madhavji | 14 6 |
| Model Mills (12-8) | 167 8 |
| Lakshmi Cotton (25) | 662 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton (8) | 217 8 |
| Western India (40) | 2925 0 |
| Standard (15) | 227 0 |
| Sholapur (200) | 3150 0 |
| Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8) | 16 0 |
| Hindustan Mills (40) | 4000 0 |
| Tata Mills (2-4) | 58 12 |
| New Victoria 2 (Pref.) | 6 0 |
| Palton (8) | 110 0 |
| Gold Mohor | 902 0 |
| New Kaiser Hind | 325 0 |
| Ahmedabad Advance (1) | 240 0 |
| New Ahmedabad | 198 0 |
| Sassoon Silk (3) X.D. | 33 0 |
| New Union Mills (0-8) | 15 10 |
| Madhusudan S. (2-5) | 85 0 |
| Shrinivas Mills (S) | 173 12 |
| Raja Bahadur (4) | 62 0 |
| Berar Mills | 250 0 |
| Victoria Bills | 225 0 |
| **ELECTRIC (CASH)** | |
| Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) | 130 0 |
| Ahmedabad New | 76 0 |
| Surat Electric | 130 10 |
| Karachi Electric (2) | 138 10 |
| Broach (0-5) | 6 12 |
| Ajmer Electricity (0-8) | 10 0 |
| Ahmedabad New | 76 0 |
| Nagpur Electricity (1-12) | 28 8 |
| Poona Electricity Supply (S) | 141 4 |
| Bombay Suburban (3) | 152 8 |
| Bombay Suburban New | 142 8 |
| **BANK SHARES** | |
| Imperial Bank of India XD | 1765 0 |
| Imperial Bank P. (0-12) XD | 441 4 |
| Central Bank (1-8) | 84 0 |
| Central Bank New (1-8) | 85 0 |
| Bank of India (4) | 181 0 |
| Union (0-3) | 9 8 |
| Baroda (2-8) | 125 0 |
| Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8) | 37 8 |
| United Commercial (1-8) | 46 0 |
| Jaipur Bank (18-0) | 35 8 |
| Hindustan Commercial | 17 1 |
| Mysore Bank (8) | 305 0 |
| Eastern Bank (0-14-8) | 54 0 |
| **INSURANCE SHARES** | |
| Oriental (125) | 4690 0 |
| Empire (10) | 671 4 |
| New India (1-7) | 57 8 |
| Jupiter (0-12) | 12 15 |
| Vulcan (0-10) | 13 0 |
| Indian Mercantile (0-4) | 11 4 |
| B I G (1) | 15 4 |
| Industrial and Prudential | 28 4 |
| Neptune | 7 0 |
| New Great | 25 0 |
| All India General | 12 12 |
| **RAILWAY SHARES** | |
| C. P. (1-14) XD | 118 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MISCELLANEOUS SHARES** | |
| Steamer (103) | 247 8 |
| Bombay Burma New (5) X.D. | 120 0 |
| Burma Petrol | 1 4 3 |
| Mackenzie (6) | 90 0 |
| Port Canning (3) | 58 8 |
| Kemp and Co. (20) | 325 0 |
| Zandu Pharmacy (7) | 125 0 |
| Industrial Invest Trust (5-12) | 94 8 |
| Dharamsey Chemical (2) | 41 0 |
| Mukund Iron | 13 0 |
| Dena Trust (0-12) | 14 0 |
| Alembic (15) | 147 8 |
| Supreme Industries | 72 8 |
| Bombay Uganda | 87 8 |
| Bombay Motor Cycle | 22 8 |
| Indian Cement (1937) | 171 4 |
| Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.) | 140 0 |
| United Motor | 28 0 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit (27) | 880 0 |
| Hydary Construction | 19 10 |
| Mahamadi Steam | 20 0 |
| Sardar Carbonic XD | 200 0 |
| Harvey Press | 310 0 |
| Gujarat Motor | 26 14 |
| Estrella Batteries | 30 4 |
| Manmad Press | 120 0 |
| National Ravon | 55 0 |
| **PREFERENCE SHARES** | |
| Tata Steel 1st (6) | 197 8 |
| Andhra Valley (7) | 1232 8 |
| Tata Power (7-8) | 1340 0 |
| Hydro Electric (7) | 125 10 |
| Bombay Steamer (6) | 126 14 |
| Central India (5) | 653 12 |
| Swedish Mills | 130 0 |
| Vishnu Mills (7) | 270 0 |
| New Great Mills (5-8) | 220 4 |
| Podar Mills (4) | 95 0 |
| Shrinivas Mills | 98 0 |
| Elphinstone Mills (7) | 100 4 |
| Bradbury Mills (7-8) | 916 0 |
| Surat Electricity (3-4) | 130 0 |
| Pre. Construction First | 100 8 |
| Pre. Construction 2nd Pref. | 98 8 |
| Amalgamated | 115 0 |
| Habib | 72 9 |
| Tata Chemical | 122 8 |
| Walchandnagar | 130 0 |
| Jupiter | 13 4 |
| Supreme | 100 0 |
| Meyer | 103 8 |
| Mackenzie (2) | 80 0 |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 127 8 |
| Mysore Mill | 50 8 |
| Standard | 99-0-0 |
| Madhusudan | 12 0 |
| Khatau | 100 0 |
| Morarji | 94 8 |
| National Rayon | 74 0 |
| **DEBENTURES** | |
| Andhra 1952 | 103 8 |
| Gula Kajamsingh | 8 9 |
| Rubber Planting | 17 0 |
| Bombay Steamer | 97 0 |
| Indian Hume Pipe | 101 0 |
| Tata Power 1951 | 103 0 |
| Walchandnagar | 105 0 |
| **OUTSIDE SHARES** | |
| Burma Corporation | 2 12 |
| New Victoria | 2 2 |
| New Victoria Pref. | 4 4 |
| Phalton | 118 0 |
| Gold Mohor | 302 8 |
| New Kaiser-i-Hind | 325 0 |
| Sajjan | 155-0-0 |
| Osmanshahi | 250 0 |
| Ajam Shahi | 280 0 |
| Air Services | 4 12 |
| Air India | 65 0 |
| Hind Motors | 5 9 |
| India Steam | 7 10 |

### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

Tata Ordinary 336, Tata Deferred 1700, Indian Iron 32-6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 23, Bombay Dyeing 1105, Central India 247, Gokak 278, Kohinoor 318, Simplex 199, Swadeshi 278, Tata Power 1540, Associated Cement 156, Belapur 236, Bombay Burma (Old) 360, Scindia 13-8, Central Bank 84, New India 58, Tata 2nd Pref. 137.

## GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The local bullion market was steady today with scattered business. On the whole the market is now grinding around present level owing to approach of monthly settlement.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182/4 and advanced at Rs. 182/14 on moderate buying but at this level further improvement was checked by some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 182/11. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/9. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116/10 and after declining at Rs. 116/8 improved at Rs. 116/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

Final quotations were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 182 | 2 | 0 |
| Forward | 182 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 117 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward | 116 | 14 | 0 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The local produce market was steady today with restricted business and there was no important change in quotations.

It is understood that final stage for the registration of the new association is now reached and representatives of different associations are likely to meet the Government this week.

Quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| Quality | Rs. | 42 | 8 0 |
| Bold | | 41 | 8 0 |
| Madras | | 42 | 6 0 |
| Oil Local Mills | | 22 | 12 0 |
| Oil Up-country Mills | | 22 | 5 0 |
| Oil March | | 22 | 9 0 |
| **LINSEED** | | | |
| Bold | | 38 | 6 0 |
| Small | | 37 | 0 0 |
| February-March | | 38 | 8 0 |
| March-April | | 37 | 10 0 |
| April-May | | 37 | 0 0 |
| Oil | | 21 | 14 0 |
| **CASTORSEEDS** | | | |
| Ready | | 28 | 4 0 |
| Madras February | | 28 | 12 0 |

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, February 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1/2 per cent 1954 | 98 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1950 | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1955 | 99 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1961 | 96 | 12 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1960 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1962 | 99 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1973 | 95 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 per cent Con | 97 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1951-54 | 100 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 per ceent 1952-55 | 101 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1957 | 101 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1950-51 | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1963-65 | 100 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1966-68 | 100 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 per cent 1970-75 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 peer cent 1954-59 | 104 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1960-70 | 110 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950-55 | 100 | 14 | 0 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958-60 | 110 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1953-56 | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| **PROVINCIAL LOANS** | | | |
| 3 per cent Bombay 1972 | 99 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1951 | 97 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981 | 97 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 per cent Bombay 1955 | 100 | 8 | 4 |
| 3 per cent Bombay 1958 | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 per cent Punjab 1952 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 per cent Madras 1952-53 | 100 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 per cent C. P. 1952 | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 per cent U. P. 1952 | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 per cent N.-W.F. 1952 | 98 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 per cent U. P. 1901-68 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977 | 98 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 per cent B. P. I. long dated | 109 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Muni. | 109 | 12 | 0 |
| 5 per cent Bombay Muni. 1959 | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954 | 113 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 per cent K. P. T. 1950 | 113 | 0 | 0 |

## MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:

Government of India 3 per cent Paper 97/-, 3 per cent 1986 97/2, 3 per cent 1953/55 101/10, 3 per cent 1966/68 100/2, Government of Travancore 3 per cent 1952/54 101/5, Government of Madras 3 per cent 1955 100/9. 3 per cent 1956 100/10/6, 3 per cent 1958 100/4, 3 per cent 1960 100/4.

BANKS: Travancore 14/13.

ELECTRICS: South Arcot 99/-.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Travancore 6.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/3, Nelliampathy 1/3, Ouchterlony 6/6, Pullangode 1/4, Thirumbadi CD 2/2, T R and T Co. 5/14/6, Vaikundam 7/6, Waterfall 3/2.

TEXTILES: Balasubramani 40/8, Bangalore Woolen CD 242/8, Buckingham 147/-, Buckingham Pref. 18, Cambodia 12/2, Coimbatore CM 134/-, Coimbatore Pioneer 119/- Coimbatore Spg. 53/-, Janardhana 64/-, Lakshmi 68/4, Madura CD 39/14, Mettur 320/-, Mysore Spun. 6/-, Pankanja 90/-, Radhakrishna 163/-, Rajalakshmi 8/8, Ranga Vilas 50/8, Trav. Rayons 4/6, Trichinopoly 10/-, Vasantha 106/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 70/8, FACT 5/1, India Cement 18/-, Mettur Chem. 6/-, Mysore Chem. and Ferts. 9/2, Mysore Paper 11/5, Spencer 11/6.

## Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-15 2-15-6
Bharat 32-4
B. Dyeing 1115 16-4 11-4 13-12 6-4
C. India 249 49-8 47
Elphinstone Ord. 61-8
Finlay 272 71
Gokak 278 79 77 78
I. U. Defd. 1-15-3 1-14-9 1-15
I. U. Ord. 12-6 12-6-6 12-5 12-5-6
Indore 113-12 11-4 12-8
Kohinoor 320 21 18-12 20 18
Laxmi 662-8
New City 195
New Great 160
Podar 135
Simplex 200 198-8 99
Svadeshi 279 80 78
Tata Mills 59 58-12
B. Steam 250 47-8
Scindia 13-9 13-10 13-7
Baroda 124-8 25-8 25
Central 84-8 84-12 84
Central New 85
Imperial Old 1750 65
Imperial New 437-8 41-4
India 181
U. Commercial 46-4 46
Ahmedabad 130/10 30
Amalgamated 11/2
Hydro 154/8
Hydro Pref 125/8
Power 1547/8 45
New India 58/4 57/8
B. Steel 23 23/4 23/1
I. Iron 32/7 32/10 32/5
Tata Defd 1702/8 7/8 1700 17/8 1696/4 1702/8 1697/8
Tata Ord. 335/8 37 35/8 39 35/8 36
Tata 2nd Pref 137/4 37/12 37/8 38
Alcock 290 91/4
A.C.C. 155 54/12 56/8 56 56/4
Belapur 237 36 38 35/8
B.B. Old 363/12 61/4 65 58/2
B.B. Petrol 1/4/3
B.I.C. 9/8/6 9/9
Dharamsey 41
I. Copper 2/7/3
P. Const. 96 97/8 96 96/12 96/8
Shivrajpur 31/8
Tata Chem. 12/14 12/13
Tata Oil 51/8 51/12 50/12 51
Wimco 227/8 30 27/8
SPECIAL
Khatau Pref. 100
Bombay Cycle 22/8

## IMPROVEMENT IN DYES MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

SAPTHOLS had improved to some extent partly it was due to the rumours that restrictions on import will be tightened and partly due to the purchase by Importers and Repackers.

There is sharp fall in the rate of Vat Green B Paste noticed. The rate of Vat Green B Paste had gone to the level of 23 from there it has come down to the level of 18/8. Sulphur Black market has also gradually improved.

RE: CHEMICALS: Bleaching big packing goes dull. Bleaching 3 1/2 cwt. packing has come down to Rs. 34 but 1 cwt. pkg. being scarce Sellers quote 37 to 38. Aniline Salt has again gone dull.

Merchants are eagerly waiting for the announcement of the import policy for January-June quota. There are various rumours in the market which has made it difficult for the Consumers to make their purchases for their future requirements.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SAPTHOLS** | | |
| CAS | 9 | 8 |
| CBS | 12 | 8 |
| CBO | 14 | 8 |
| CSW | 15 | 0 |
| CSG | 17 | 8 |
| Fast Scarlet CKRC Base | 12 | 0 |
| Fast Scarlet CKR Base | 12 | 0 |
| Fast Red CB Base | 13 | 8 |
| Fast Red CKCR Base | 12 | 8 |
| Fast Garnet CKGBC Base | 4 | 8 |
| Fast Yellow CGC Base | 7 | 12 |
| Fast Corinth CB Base | 9 | 8 |
| Fast Orange CKCR Base | 9 | 0 |
| Fast Orange CGC Base | 10 | 4 |
| Fast Bordeaux CGP Base | 15 | 0 |
| Fast Bordeaux CGP Salt | 6 | 12 |
| Fast Scarlet CKR Salt | 5 | 2 |
| Fast Blue CB Salt | 7 | 0 |
| Fast Violet B Salt | 14 | 0 |
| **DIRECT COLOURS** | | |
| Direct Black Extra | 5 | 0 |
| Direct Green Extra | 6 | 0 |
| Direct Violet Extra | 6 | 0 |
| Direct Yellow 4GL | 12 | 0 |
| Direct Sky Blue Extra | 10 | 0 |
| Direct Rubin | 5 | 0 |
| Direct Orange Extra | 8 | 0 |
| Direct Brown | 5 | 0 |
| Diazo Black Extra | 5 | 0 |
| Chrysophenine G Extra | 11 | 12 |
| Benzopurpurine 4B | 5 | 8 |
| Tarquoise Blue G | 18 | 0 |
| Delta Purpurine 5B Cone | 8 | 8 |
| Congo Red H Dark (56) | 4 | 2 |
| **SULPHUR COLOURS** | | |
| Sulphur Black 692 | 3 | 8 |
| Sulphur Black 992 | 3 | 4 |
| Sulphur Black HK Grains | 3 | 6 |
| Alizarine 20 per cent Paste | 148 | 0 |
| Alizarine 100 per cent Powder | 7 | 12 |
| Bisulphite of Soda | 74 | 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil | 43 | 0 |
| Monopol Napthol Soap | 43 | 0 |
| Sitric Acid | 205 | 0 |
| Soda Bicarb | 20 | 0 |
| Soda Ash Light USA | 18 | 0 |
| Ammonia Bicarb Powder | 60 | 0 |
| Ammonia Chloride | 34 | 0 |
| White Sugar of Lead | 145 | 0 |
| Brown Sugar of Lead | 110 | 0 |
| Tri Sodium Phosphate | 48 | 0 |
| Bleaching Powder | 34 | 0 |
| Nitrite of Soda | 68 | 0 |
| **ACID BASIC & OTHERS** | | |
| Methylene Blue Extra | 6 | 8 |
| Metanil Yellow Elephant | 2 | 12 |
| Metanil Yellow Extra | 5 | 8 |
| Methyl Violet Lumps | 4 | 12 |
| Punkag Magehta MCK Lumps | 8 | 0 |
| Magenta Extras O | 9 | 8 |
| Diamond Green | 8 | 8 |
| Buismark Brown Extra | 4 | 8 |
| Crysodine Extra | 4 | 0 |
| Malachite Green Crystals | 7 | 8 |
| Auramine Extra | 8 | 0 |
| Acid Orange Extra | 3 | 0 |
| Acid Scarlet | 4 | 8 |
| Kumkum Scarlet | 8 | 0 |
| Rhodamine B Extra 500 | 23 | 8 |
| Soap Green | 20 | 0 |
| **VAT FAST DYES** | | |
| Vat Blue GCD Powder | 40 | 0 |
| Vat Blue RSN Powder | 39 | 0 |
| Vat Dark Blue BO | 38 | 0 |
| Vat Brilt. Green B 900 | 37 | 0 |
| Vat Brlt. Green 3200 Powder | 152 | 0 |
| Vat Brlt. Green B 2100 Powder | 85 | 0 |
| Vat green B Paste | 18 | 8 |
| Vat Magenta B Power | 45 | 0 |
| Vat Yellow GC | 52 | 0 |
| Vat Olive Gray Powder | 20 | 0 |
| Vat Red Brown | 20 | 0 |
| Vat Violet 4R Powder | 62 | 0 |
| Vat Violet 2R | 62 | 0 |
| Vat Pink R | 63 | 0 |
| **PRINTING COLOURS** | | |
| Printosol O Conc. | 24 | 0 |
| Printosol CO 4B | 27 | 8 |
| Printosol Green IB Paste | 53 | 0 |
| Golden Yellow IGK | 66 | 0 |
| Rapid Red | 14 | 8 |
| Rapid Orange | 16 | 0 |
| Rapid Blue | 18 | 4 |
| Indigo 60% Grains | 4 | 8 |
| Indigo 60 p.c. Grains 1lb. pkg. | 5 | 2 |
| **CHEMICALS** | | |
| Sodium Sulphide English | 38 | 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide Indian small | 33 | 0 |
| Sulphate of Alumina (Pure) | 28 | 0 |
| Aniline Salt | 1 | 14 |
| Bichromate of Soda | 75 | 0 |
| Bichromate of Potash | 135 | 0 |
| Caustic Soda 1lb pkg. | 0 | 6 6 |
| Caustic Soda 450 lbs pkg. | 37 | 0 |
| Acetic Acid | 0 | 15 |
| Zinc Dust | 105 | 0 |
| Borax Crys | 36 | 0 |
| Formal De Hyde | 0 | 6 |
| Rangolite O | 4 | 4 |

### CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 24th Feb. 1950 were as under:

Number of Cheques: 204644
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 56,50,29,739-2-1.

### ART SIK YARN

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 Ready Japan | Rs. 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 150 Ready Japan | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 120 Ready Italy | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| 150 Ready Italy | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 150 D. Box Feb. | 1002 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D. Box March | 1011 | 0 | 6 |

### CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO. Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 2.21-3/4 |
| May | 2.14-1/2 |
| July | 1.95 |
| September | 1.95-7/8 |

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

B. C Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 upto 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 80 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4, Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4, Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C., Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 1/2

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 156 3/4

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8 London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. not quoted. London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4. London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 35 London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16 1/2 29/32 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65, London/Karachi Cross Rate Rs. 2/1-84-2/1.94, London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pcs. 5.60.5.65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3/07 3/4-3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dou. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8, London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 979-981 London/Prague Cross Rate not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16 2/4 3/16 London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.4750 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-12.26.

London discts 3 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos. 1 per cent. 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

## CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR STEADY

CALCUTTA February 27.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued steady and active with regard to the more speculative stocks. Other stocks remain more or less unaltered. The following are today's final transactions upto 1-30 p.m.

GOVT SECURITIES: Three percent loan 97-2 Three percent Government paper 97-3 SL three percent loan 1959-61 101-1 Three percent loan 1970-75 99-13 Sol.

BANKS: Bengal Central 7-8 Calcutta National 10-2 Hind Bank 30-- United Commercial 46-4.

COTTONS: New Victoria Ordv 2-2 Ditto Pref 4-6.

COALS: Bharat Colliery 6-9 Bengal 545-- New Beerbhoom 14-7 Parasea 3-1 Talcher 3-2.

JUTES: Fort Gloster 334-- Howrah Jute 27-10 India 151-8 Anknarrah 158-- Naihati 115-- Nuddea 67-8.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 8-2 Indian Iron and Steel 32-5 Kumardhubi Eng. 8-1 Marshalls 7-2 National Iron 4-12 Steel Corp 23-6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-7 Karanpura Development 18-4 New Asiatic Insurance 4-3 Angelo Bros 27-13 Jardine Henderson 140-- Metal Corp 4-11 British Eurma Petrol 1-3 Mysore Paper 11-12 Shree Gopal 10-12 SL Titaghur Paper 34-6 Assam Saws 8-13.

TEAS: Atal 4-2 Banarhat 278-8 Sol Carron 175-- Diburugarh 10-14 Ethelbari 12-4.

## Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

Market observed normal trading and closed with no remarkable change.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 294, highest 296.

Arvind opened 794, Highest 796, lowest 790.

Ambica opened 363, highest 365.

Deferred opened 1697, highest 1713.

Closing quotations: Calico 294/8, Arvind 790, Ambica 363, Deferred 1702, Ashok 361/4, New Cotton 323/12, Mahalaxmi 368/12, Rajnagar 235, Rohit 104/6 Lalmills 102/8 Vijay 420 Atul 39.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, February 27 (PTI-Reuter)): Hesitancy and uncertainty were widespread in the London Stock Exchange today following the "razor edge" election result. Although domestic issues scheduled for nationalisation showed sharp improvement when the market opened, the movement was not sustained. Sharp fluctuations occurred later as a result of adjustment of ideas on the political position rather than actual business.

Under lead British Government stocks prices turned lower and closed with irregularity. In many instances the final levels were below the previous close.

Few fresh developments can be expected tomorrow when the trading period comes to an end—uncertainty will probably continue long into the new account.

Oil shares lost an early firmness but rubbers remained steady.

Foreign Bond and Rail markets were without major alterations.

Brightest and the most consistent section was that of South American minings. Hedge buying was keen and revealed shortage of stock at current levels. Selected dividend payers recorded useful gains.

### NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 32.42+06 |
| May | 32.76+05 |
| July | 32.32—03 |
| October | 30.14+07 |
| Middling Spot | 33.26+03 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 32.09 |
| May | 32.45 |
| July | 32.30 |
| October | 30.06 |
| Middling Spot | 33.10 |

New York Cotton May Highest 32.78 at 10-10 a.m.; Lowest 32.70 at 10-00 a.m.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 150-1/8 |
| Amerex Holding Co. | 34-1/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 30-1/2 |
| Chase National Bank | 38-7/8 |
| Firestone Tyre | 60-1/8 |
| General Electric | 46-3/8 |
| General Motors | 76-1/4 |
| Ingersol Rand | 66-1/2 |
| International Nickel | 27-7/8 |
| National City Bank | 47-3/4 |
| New York Central Rail Road | 13-1/8 |
| Sinclair Oil Corp. | 22-1/4 |
| Socony Vacuum Oil | 16-1/2 |
| Texas Corporation | 61 |
| Union Carbide | 43-3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting and Refining | 37-3/8 |
| U. S. Steel (Common) | 30-1/2 |
| Western Union | 21-3/8 |

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was 620,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel prices were 30-1/2 and 30-1/4 resp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1665

# SIX RAILWAY UNITS FOR THE NATION?

## Government Considering Regrouping Scheme

NEW DELHI, February 27, (PTI).

REFERRING to regrouping of railways, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar told Parliament today that Government had not taken a decision on this question. But at the present, subject to any changes being made due to compelling factors, the view of the Government was running in the direction of having six units for the whole country.

Parliament, at the outset, took up consideration of the railway demands for grants. The subjects discussed by the House on cut motions were the general policy of the Railway Board, reorganisation of the railway system and labour welfare.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa congratulated the Government for doing away with the "wretched priority system which had brought disrepute to the railways and to the country."

Mr. Ramnath Goenka stressed the need for raising the efficiency of workers.

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji (Bombay) said that the present conditions in the third class were "inhuman and cruel."

Captain Awadheswar Prasad Sinra (Bihar) complained that due credit was not given by the Railway Minister to the work of the INTUC.

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister of Railways, said that he would not be proud of the Railway administration until conditions of travel in the third class reached an acceptable standard. "It is because that stage has not yet been reached", said Mr. Ayyangar, "that I have not stated in my speech that we have reason to be proud of the way this undertaking is being run today. There is a great deal to be covered in this respect and it is our determination to do our best."

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State, denied that there had been any discrimination against the INTUC and said: "We do not recognise party labels in the matter of trade unions. We shall recognise whomsoever the workers set up."

**OVERCROWDING**

Mr. Ramnath Goenka said: "Let not the Railway Minister and the House succumb to complacency because we have removed the bottlenecks. The overcrowding in the trains is so heavy today that I was told by a housewife in Bombay that when her husband left for a train journey, she was not sure whether he would come back."

Inefficiency in the railways, he said, "is of a very high order." In 1938-39, leaving out the railways which were now in Pakistan, there were five lakh labourers. Now there were nine lakh labourers doing the same work. He wanted the workers' efficiency to be raised so that the surplus workers could be employed in productive work on new lines which should connect every nook and corner of the country.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa) did not want the Railway Board to be made a statutory authority. He said that though he had held a contrary view last year, he had come to this conclusion after seeing the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Delhi Electricity Authority. He wanted the Railways to be regrouped soon and suggested that there should only be five zones "unless they wanted to perpetuate the number of General Managers who are afflicting the country."

While every one in the country was suffering from the increase in prices, Mr. Das asked, "Why railway labour should get special privileges and allowances?"

Mr. Chandrika Ram (Bihar) complained of "deplorable conditions" on the O.T. Railway and requested the Railway Minister to travel on the railway, without prior information, and in the third class and see things for himself.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Chairman of the Railway Enquiry Committee, asked why a copy of the Government's report on the action taken by them on the Committee's report was placed in the library of the House only two or three days ago and was not circulated to the members much earlier.

As regards the regrouping of Railways, Pandit Kunzru said that some members seemed to attach more importance to the reduction in the number of railway headquarters than to other matters far more important than this. "I hope that the number of units alone will not determine this important question. What we have to consider is the size of unit, the traffic that will be carried by it and the capacity of the general manager to supervise the unit efficiently."

**REGROUPING**

Referring to the reorganisation of the Railways, Mr. Ayyangar said the Railway Enquiry Committee had been very unwilling to make any firm recommendations. The problem was being examined by the Government. It was very closely connected with the problem of regrouping. The Government had not taken a decision on the question of regrouping. But at the present, subject to any changes being made due to compelling factors, the view of Government was running in the direction of having six units for the whole country. He felt that five units, as was recommended by Mr. Das, would be too small especially in view of their taking over from April 1 of 7,500 miles of Indian State lines.

Mr. Ayyangar referred to Pandit Kunzru's remarks about reorganisation and said before Government came to any final decision the views of Chambers of Commerce, Labour and other interests would be consulted. The Government had not placed before the House their "considered views" in regard to the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee's recommendations as their investigations were not yet complete.

Mr. Sidhwa withdrew his cut motion, while the cut motion of Mr. Goenka was negatived by the House. The original demand under the head "Railway Board" for Rs 34,43,000 was agreed to.

**LABOUR WELFARE**

Mr. R. Venkataraman (Madras) moving a cut motion to discuss labour welfare, said that the Railway Ministry had circulated an illustrated brochure printed on "beautiful paper and exceedingly well got up", showing some of the houses and hospitals built for railway workers.

It conveyed a wrong impression, for it did not contain pictures of those who were without houses and hospital facilities."

Mr. K. Santhanam, replying to the debate, denied charges of arbitrary dismissal. The only instances in which persons could be dismissed without observing the ordinary procedure were those who were reported to be engaged in subversive activity—in the South Indian Railway for instance, cases of deliberate sabotage were becoming more frequent—those against whom there was a strong suspicion of corruption and those guilty of gross indiscipline and misconduct in the presence of the General Manager or the head of the Department.

**PROMOTIONS**

As regards promotions, Mr. Santhanam said that within the same grade, increments up to the prescribed limit were automatic. Promotions from one grade to another had to be by selection but where the senior man was superseded, the Selection Committee had to give adequate reasons.

The Railway Board and the Railway administrations had given effect to the Central Pay Commission's recommendations as far as was humanly possible. The Railways had developed in a chaotic manner each with its own pay scales but on the whole, the task of bringing them all under one scale had been performed very well. Where there were anomalies, the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee were usually implemented.

**Mr. Santhanam assured the House that there had been no discrimination against the INTUC. As soon as the Union affiliated to the INTUC, the National Railwaymen's Federation, secured the membership which would entitle it to recognition, it would be recognised.**

The cut motion was withdrawn and the original demand passed. The House adjourned till tomorrow.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, introduced in Parliament today a Bill to declare the Judicial Commissioner's courts in Part "C" States (Centrally Administered areas) to be high courts for certain purposes of the Constitution.

The Bill seeks to incorporate the provisions of the Ordinance, due to expire within six weeks of the commencement of the present session of Parliament, declaring the Judicial Commissioner's courts in Part "C" States, other than Delhi and Coorg, to be High Courts. This was found necessary, it is stated, as in the absence of such a declaration no appeal would lie in the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Judicial Commissioner's courts in these States.

**Minister Listens**

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, India's Minister for Supplies and Indusries and the President of the All India Cottage Industries Board listening to one of its members. To his right is seen Shri Sidha Raj Dhadda, Rajasthan Industries Minister.

# LATHI-CHARGED PRISONERS REFUSED AID

## Charge In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Feb. 27, (PTI):

MR. J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAY, Speaker, ruled out of order in the Madras Assembly today an adjournment motion tabled by an independent member for raising a discussion on the action of the jail authorities in having resorted to lathi charge on Communist prisoners in the Vellore and Saidapet jails recently.

The sponsor of the motion, Mr. M. A. Salam, held that a discussion was necessary in view of the fact that Mr. K Anandan Nambiar, M.L.A. and Mr. M. Kaiyanasundaram, President of the South Indian Labour Union, were among those who received injuries and for whom "prompt medical facilities had not been given."

The Speaker held the matter could be raised by the member during the budget debate in the Assembly and as such he was ruling it out of order.

**CENTRAL LEGISLATION**

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, stated today in his budget speech that the Government of India proposed to introduce legislation declaring "certain articles including foodgrains and textiles as essential for the life of the community." This, he said, was designed to bring down the cost of living in the general interests of the country, "but its repercussion on the finances of the state will require very careful consideration".

**SALES TAX YIELD**

General Sales Tax at three ples in the rupee had, according to the revised estimate for 1949-50, yielded Rs. 15,52,00,000. This tax has been levied chiefly to make up the loss in excise revenue of Rs. 16,80,00,000 as a result of tht introduction of total prohibition in the State. There has also been 'phenominal growth" in receipts under Income-Tax from Rs. 431 lakhs in 1949 to Rs. 820 lakhs in 1949-50. The tax on motor vehicles, which was also introduced to compensate the loss in excise revenue, has during the last quinquinium risen from 98 lakhs to 275 lakhs.

**FOOD PRODUCTION**

At the instance of the Government of India, the Madras Government have revised their two-year plan of intensive cultivation and extended it by a year more to be completed in 1951-52. This is expected to increase the food production in the province by 7,82,000 tons. The net cost of the plan will be Rs. 3,39,00,000 of which the Government of India will bear Rs. 72 lakhs.

The provision under the scheme includes Rs. one crore for the purchase of tractors, pipes, and oil-engines.

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The Jodhpur Police recently searched a house in the city and seized one serviceable transmitter set, telescope and some code papers. The occupant of the house was arrested and later released on bail.

## *OBSEQUIES*

**MADRAS, Feb. 27 (PTI).**

**Dr. V. K. John, Opposition leader, asked in the Madras Council (Upper House) today whether the Andhra Province issue was "dead and buried."**

**Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, the Public Health Minister and leader of the House said: "If it is dead, I suppose, we will arrange for the funeral also." (Laughter).**

**Earlier, Dr. Rajan said the Central Government had not accepted the joint recommendation by the two Houses of Legislature for the Constitution of a separate Andhra High Court in view of their decision regarding Andhra Province.**

## *FULL FACILITIES FOR PAK OFFICIAL*

### *Karachi's Myths Exploded*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Government of India in a press note today characterised as "complete travesty of facts" the recent announcement by Pakistan Radio that during the worst period of communal trouble in Calcutta, the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner at Calcutta had not only to keep himself confined to his house, but had also to pull down the Pakistan flag to prevent raids on the premises by unruly mobs.

The Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner, the press note says, has been free at all times to see things for himself in any part of Calcutta. Additional police help was placed at his disposal and both he and the Pakistan High Commissioner from Delhi visited various areas in Calcutta to see things for themselves. The report that the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner had to pull down the Pakistan flag is a complete fabrication. The locality in which he has his office and residence is one where no incident whatsoever took place and the Government of West Bengal made no request or suggestion to him to pull down the Pakistan flag.

This, the press note adds, is in strange contrast with the position of the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca who was advised not to go about in his own car, nor to fly the Indian flag on it and who for several days was confined to his house.

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Mr. Dhiren Bhowmick, General Secretary, All Bengal Youth League, and a member of the Bengal Provincial Forward Bloc Working Committee, was arrested inCalcutta by the police on Saturday last.

**Questions In Parliament**

# NEWSPRINT WORTH 180 LAKHS TO BE IMPORTED

## Licences For Established Firms: Safeguards For Small Papers

**NEW DELHI Feb. 27, (PTI).**

**THE Government of India have fixed a ceiling price of the import of newsprint for the half year ending June 30, 1950 at Rs. 180 lakhs. It would approximately work out at 28,000 tons.**

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, indicated this in Parliament today when he was replying to Mr. Gopinath Singh on the subject.

The Commerce Minister denied that the licences of most of the dealers in newsprint had recently been cancelled He said that with the increase in the landed cost of newsprint, the selling price of newsprint in the market had gone up. The stocks with the dealers were not known, but were understood to be low. It was therefore possible that a few newspapers had experienced some difficulty in obtaining supplies of newsprint.

**IMPORT LICENCES**

For the half yearly January-June 1950 period, it had been decided to issue import licences to the established importers, and this would meet the difficulties of small newspapers which were not in a position to import newsprint direct. The question as to what other steps were necessary in the interest of the smaller newspapers was under consideration.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta—Will the Government raise the tonnage in view of the rise in prices?

Mr. Neogy—If the ceiling quantity is found inadequate for the purpose, the matter will be reconsidered.

Mr. Gupta—Will the Government consider the question of allowing import from Canada?

Mr. Neogy—Canada being a hard currency area, it is not quite easy for us to import from that area, but the matter is under consideration.

Dr. P. R. Deshmukh—Will it not be possible for Government to reserve certain quota for smaller newspapers?

Mr. Neogy—The trade is being allowed to import the quota allotted for the period. It should be available to all newspapers. I may assure the member that I shall have the interest of smaller newspapers as adequately safeguarded as possible.

**AMBASSADOR TO PEKING**

Exchange of ambassadors between India and Peking Government is likely to take place "in the near future."

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in a written reply in Parliament today stated that he could not indicate any date. At the instance of the Peking Government, preliminary and procedural matters in connection with the exchange of diplomatic missions were now under negotiation.

**TECHNICAL AID**

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs told Mr. R. K. Sidwa that a proposal for technical assistance to under-developed countries by the United Nations Economics and Social Council had not yet been adopted. A proposal for a 20 million dollar aid programme would be discussed at the tenth session of the Council.

The Prime Minister told Mr. Sidhwa that the Pakistan Government had stated that they would allow foreign flags to be flown only upon buildings occupied by heads of diplomatic missions and cars of diplomatic missions. He was answering a question on the flag incident in Karachi on 15th Aug. 1949 over the hoisting of the Indian Union Flag on the staff quarters of the Indian High Commissioner's Office there.

**IN FIJI ISLANDS**

Dr. B. V. Keskar said that emigration of indentured labour to Fiji Islands was not being continued now. The total Indian population in those islands was 129,761 which was nearly half of the total population.

The Industry Minister, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, told Dr. Deshmukh that he was not aware of any instances where discounts had been allowed by foreign firms for purchases by the Government of India but which had not been credited to the government. Usually net prices were quoted, but where discounts were allowed, they had all been credited to the Government. He was not aware of any cases where discount had not been credited.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Were any ships purchased in Canada or United States last year?

Dr. Mookerjee: "I cannot say about the ships".

The same Minister disclosed in reply to a supplementary that machinery for the manufacture of needles for sewing machines was being imported from Japan and shortly needles would also be manufactured. At present all other parts excepting needles were being manufactured in the country.

The Rehabilitation Minister said that the cases of Hindus of Skardu still being held prisoners by Pakistan was under discussion.

**IMPORT OF VEGETABLES**

The Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy, said in Parliament today that the Government had decided not to allow imports of tinned vegetables, fruits, fruit and vegetable juice and syrups during January—June 1950.

As far as milk powder was concerned, in eight months ending November 1949, milk powder valued at Rs. 81 lakhs (19 lakhs hard currency areas) had been imported. The Commerce Minister said that he had received a representation from the Bombay Government urging increased import of milk powder for Bombay, and stating that importation of skimmed milk powder was essential for the next three or four years.

Dr. B. V. Keskar told Parliament there were at present 49 Indians employed in gold mines in South Africa and according to Government's information, there was no restriction on their movements.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar in a written answer stated that Government had seen reports in newspapers about forcible conversion of Harijans to Islam in Pakistan, but had no official information from Pakistan.

**MATCH FACTIONS**

The Minister of Industry and Supply said that the Government were aware of the temporary closure of a few small match manufacturing units in South India, but 35 new units had also started production during the period.

These temporary closures could not be attributed to competition by mechanised factories. The closure was mainly due to the losses of export market. Every possible facilities like concessions in excise duty, supply of chemicals had already been given to these cottage factories.

**POINT FOUR AND INDIA**

**The officials of the United States Embassy in Delhi had held informal discussion with the officials of the the Finance Ministry here in regard to the possible utilisation of technical aid by India under the Point Four Plan of President Truman.**

The Prime Minister giving this information in a written reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhva said that the talks were held with a view to checking the United States administration's own estimates of the provisions to be proposed to the Congress. The talks were exploratory and there "were no commitments", the Prime Minister added.

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## SAXENA'S PLEA GRANTED

### Census Of Sugar Workers In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27 (PTI).—The Government of Uttar Pradesh has decided that the census in the sugar industry will be confined only to two federations and the United U.P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation and not to three of them as announced earlier, says a press note.

This decision has been taken on a representation made by Mr. Shibnanlal Saxena, Mr. Brij Kishore Shastri and Mr. Vimal Kishore Mehrotra.

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## FRENCH POLICY IN INDIA

### Statement Soon

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 27 (P.T.I.): M. Jean Georges Chambon, Commissioner for French Settlements in India, has summoned an ordinary session of the French India Representative Assembly to meet on Saturday, March 11, according to an order published in "Journal Official" of French India today.

The session is expected to last a month.

M. Chambon will open the session with a statement on French policy regarding the future of these settlements as well as the holding of a referendum to ascertain the people's wishes regarding their future status

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Royal Air Force spitfire crews were standing by in Hongkong, on Monday, in case Chinese Nationalist aircraft tried to attack commercial aircraft on the ground. These aircraft may be flown soon to Communist China.

## IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

WE seem as a nation to be gifted with the knack of doing the right things the wrong way. When it is something which concerns other peoples, it is rather nice to lean back, smile and say that "muddling through" is after all not bad. But when it occurs to us, one wonders whether we shall muddle through or just muddle. In fact the muddling is so much that one begins to ask whether it is the right thing.

I am drawn into this thought by Mr. Kher's remarks on Prohibition, supposed to have been made to the officers and men of the Excise Department. Mr. Kher said that in other countries where Prohibition has been tried, it had to be given up; but India, he thought, would be different. And the reasons he gave for this difference was the "climate"

Now this is a very curious argument. I wish that Mr. Kher had met my friend, George Radcliffe. Here was a man who was an authority on climates, on drinks and on the suitability of the climate to the drink. It was always too hot to do anything but "have a whisky", except when it was too cold to do anything but "have a whisky" and sometimes to vary the language when it was too wet to do anything but "have a whisky". I rather gathered that the weather was there in order to allow George Radcliffe a chance to put it down. He would have shuddered at the Chief Minister's suggestion that in certain climates alcohol is not seasonable or irrelevant. And I must confess that I, for one, cannot accept the Chief Minister as the last word on the subject of Alcoholic Drinks.

It is ridiculous that our Prohibition stalwarts should tend to preach so much on the conditions in which drinking could be justified. It almost seems as though they are trying to convince themselves that Indian Prohibition does not imply a discrimination against Indians in favour of Europeans and others.

On the ground of climate, one of my definitely non-Prohibition friends told me the other day that the recent cold spell in the city was meant to qualify us weatherwise for drinking, according to the Kher thesis. I suppose that if the cold had persisted, Prohibition would have been withdrawn forthwith.

The Chief Minister, however, said some words of wisdom to the staff when he warned them against taking Prohibition too light-heartedly. He was averse to their creating an impression that they were not in favour of Prohibition. Of course, it would be ideal if all Prohibition officers were enthusiastic for the reform but I am afraid that is asking for too much. A teetotal pledge should be exacted from them all, if we as a generation have any faith left in this kind of oaths.

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## *Love And The Loan*

**(From Our Correspondent).**

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

An indebted person in a village near Rajpipla having been hard pressed recently knocked down his married sister to the highest bidder for liquidating his liabilities totalling Rs. 5,000.

Presently a somewhat Gilbertian situation arose when the first husband came to the village to claim his wife. As it was, the woman had left the village to reside with her second husband. Her brother accounted for her absence from his house by alleging that she was away from home to be exorcised from an evil spirit which had possessed her.

The first husband would take no denial and insisted on staying on till his wife's return home. An embarrasing situation was thus precipitated and the brother in question was compelled to devise a subterfuge to bring his sister back home from her second husband's residence. Subsequently the second husband, too, pegged in his claim for the female, who was at her wit's end as to which of her two husbands she should transfer her affections to.

A similar dilemma confronts a young Brahmin widow of Wadhwan, for whose love two brothers are wrangling.

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## TEA PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

### 2 Million Dollar Plan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27, (PTI): A two million dollar propaganda campaign for consumption of tea in United States is planned and the expenses will be shared jointly by the United States Tea Association and the International Tea Market Expansion Board.

Announcing this in Parliament today Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, said that the contribution would be placed in a Fund and would be controlled by a joint council of both these bodies.

The Central Tea Board constituted under the Central Tea Board Act was entrusted with the work of carrying on propaganda for increasing tea consumption and for this purpose the Central Tea Board contributed towards expenses of the International Tea Market Expansion Board which actually carried on propaganda for tea in foreign countries.

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General Smuts, South African Opposition leader, described the political stalemate in Britain as "a matter of concern and anxiety to the whole world."

**MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt And Jeff's Ladies' Week—No 3** — **By BUD FISHER**

GO ON! YOU NEVER ROASTED A CHICKEN IN YOUR LIFE!
MAYBE I DIDN'T BUT I'LL BET I CAN! MY POP WAS A CHEF AT THE WALDORF!
THREE BUCKS!
O.K. WRAP IT UP!
LA LA LA LA LA LA LA LA LA!
WELL, HOW DO YOU LIKE THE CHICKEN, MUTT?
M-M-NOT BAD! WHAT DID YOU STUFF IT WITH?
STUFF IT? I DIDN'T STUFF IT WITH ANYTHING! IT WASN'T HOLLOW!

...d and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN